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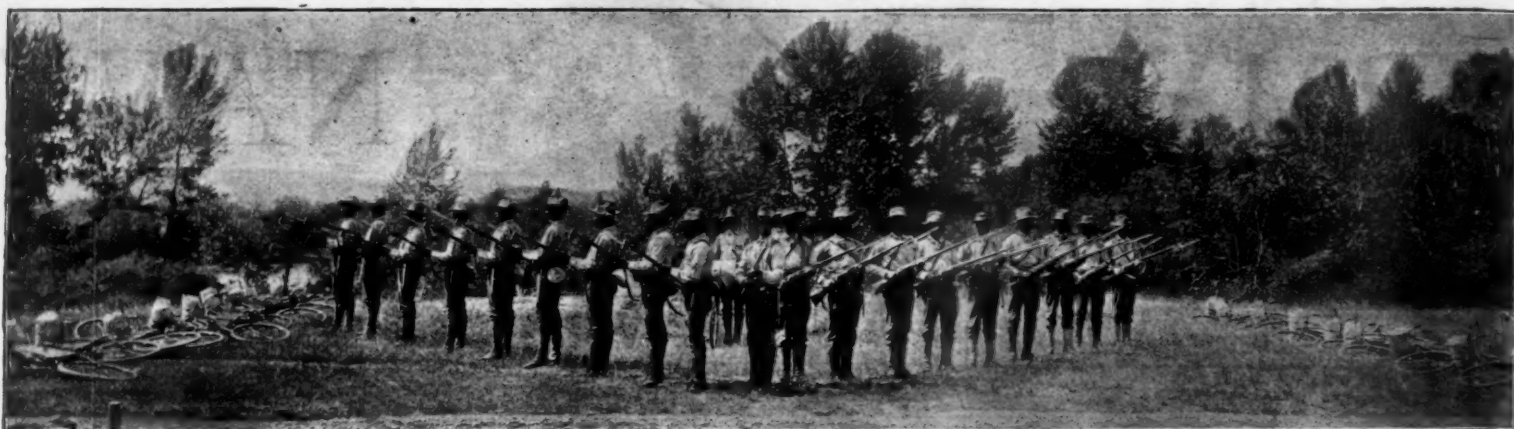
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The Twenty-fifth United States Infantry Bicycle Corps.

## 25TH INFANTRY BICYCLE CORPS.

The military bicycle corps is an auxiliary of recognized and growing importance to the modern army. Germany, Italy and Austria have utilized the bicycle to a considerable extent for some years in military patrol and messenger service, while in the French Army detachments mounted on wheels have been so drilled in firing tactics as to be employed as scouting or raiding parties, which can approach an enemy's position, or even use their carbines with effect against an outpost. The Japanese found the wheel of good service in their various campaigns against the Chinese, bicyclists frequently proving of service when it was necessary to make delicate maneuvers or send messages from one point to another.

In the United States several of the National Guards have bicycle corps, while in the Regular Army the most effective use of the wheel for military purposes has been made by a detachment of the 25th Infantry, under 2d Lieut. James A. Moss, who, during last August and September, executed elaborate maneuvers and traversed considerable country in Montana and Wyoming. A picked detachment of the 25th Infantry, under Lieut. Moss, is now engaged in the most ambitious practice wheeling yet undertaken in the United States' service. Twenty picked infantrymen, including a surgeon and cycle repair man, under the command of Lieut. Moss, left Fort Missoula, Mont., June 14, on a bicycle practice march as far as St. Louis and return, a distance of about three thousand miles. The War Department has received no official news from the cyclists since their departure from Fort Missoula, but it is estimated that they must have made in the neighborhood of 750 miles. The line of march is through Southern Montana, the Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, Nebraska and Missouri, with possible detours into Colorado and Wyoming.

The accompanying picture shows the squad of the 25th as they appeared in a firing position when photographed just before leaving Fort Missoula, June 14. The wheels used on the present trip were especially manufactured for the 25th Infantry Bicycle Corps, by a large American cycle company, upon plans suggested by the experience of Lieut. Moss. The new bicycles weigh thirty pounds each, and when loaded with equipments about seventy pounds. They are geared to 66½, with pneumatic, supposedly puncture proof tires. The saddle is of a peculiar pattern, devised for comfort during long, hard journeys. The brake is not discarded, as it has been found difficult to control the heavily loaded machines on down grades without them. Rations, tents, blankets, cooking utensils, etc., besides rifles, are carried on the wheels. The bicycle uniform consists of ordinary blouse and trousers, double breasted shirts, leggings, campaign hat, skin gloves and bicycle shoes.

The march is intended not so much to be a test of the feasibility of moving bodies of troops on wheels—though this feature will not be ignored—as to develop the adaptability of the bicycle for extended services in courier and patrol duty and reconnoitering. Aside from the regular marching and reconnoitering drills, more or less time is devoted to firing drills and in attack and defense on a small scale. Detailed maps of sections of the country traversed will be made, and a full report will be submitted to the War Department at the close of the trip. The present expedition, as well as the use of the bicycle by the Army from the beginning has been warmly advocated and encouraged by Maj. Gen. Miles. Considerable obstacles on the line of march are no deterrent to the cycling battalion. Fence climbing and stream fording form a regular component of the cycling tactics. Twenty seconds, after practice, is deemed sufficient in which to halt, scale a fence 6 to 9 feet high, and start again. This was done by Lieut. Moss on his last summer's trip.

Lieut. Czeipek, of the Austrian Army, has invented and tested by actual service, a folding wheel, which can be easily carried for an hour on a man's shoulder, can be put together again ready for riding in 30 seconds. The wheel and knapsack weigh only 14 kilograms, and yet is said to be as strong as the ordinary bicycle. The French Army also uses a folding wheel. So permanent a military auxiliary is the bicycle regarded in Germany that the trained dog squads of the Kaiser's Army are being coached with some success, in singling out the uniforms of an enemy and attacking its wearer.

The military schools throughout the country are organizing bicycle corps. Last week a squad of 12 stu-

dents of the Northwestern Military Academy, at Highland Park, Ill., under Major R. P. Davidson, of the Illinois National Guard, arrived in Washington, having ridden from Chicago in 14 days and 6 hours, camping and cooking meals en route and maintaining the precautions usually used in an enemy's country at night. The squad were the bearers of an unofficial message from General Brooke, commanding the Department of the Missouri, to the Secretary of War.

## MEDICAL SERVICE IN NAVAL BATTLES.

A Plea for the More Efficient Organization of the Medical Department in our Ships of War.—A Paper Read Before the Association of Military Surgeons, May 25, 1897, by Medical Inspector John C. Wise, U. S. Navy.

Of late we have heard much of the "humane" element in the modern missile; as this idea is erroneous and misleading it should be controverted, else it may materially influence the preparations for the care of the wounded. It is certainly true that the lesion inflicted by the modern missile in many cases is very light.

An English Consul in Egypt, reporting to his government, on the operations there, states that the small caliber, modern missile failed to stop an enemy when hit, and recently from the garrison of Olmutz a case is reported of a soldier who was shot through the abdomen, liver and diaphragm, the patient making a speedy recovery (Militär-Wochenblatt). Yet these cases represent conditions which will not prevail in the future. Dr. Demosthen in his letter to the Paris Academy distinctly states that humanity will gain nothing from the modern missile in warfare.

There is a grim humor in the quotation made by Sir William McCormac in a recent address, in London, from a letter of Surgeon Lieutenant Evans, serving in the Chitral expedition, as follows: "All uncomplicated wounds healed readily, but that there were no severe bone injuries under treatment was due to the fact that all men who suffered from fracture of the long bones were dead." In the Bombay riots the long bones were so comminuted and shattered by the new missile that amputation was required in nearly all cases.

Surgeon Captain Melville (Journal of the United Service of India) is one of the few authorities who claim that there is no proof of the predicted increase in the casualties of future wars, and that the duties of the Medical Department will be enlarged. He classifies wounds of the future into, first, slight and demanding little attention; or, second, severe and probably fatal. He contends further that the proportion of killed to wounded will be greater, and thus materially lessen the labors of the Surgeon.

Despite the statement of the German Commission that the large vessels were rarely hit in its experiments and the small ones torn, most students of the subject assert that the wound of the vessels by the modern missile is clean cut, punched out as it were, and that hemorrhage is to be the important factor in the mortality tables of the future, which will find their chief components in hemorrhage and the results of the shock.

Stitt states that in the Chilean war the mortality was greatly increased by immediate hemorrhage. Fischer (Oesterreichische Militärzeitschrift) estimates that the total casualties for future actions will be from 22 to 30 per cent. of the total force engaged. Kries, a Lieutenant in the German Army (Jahrbuch für die Deutsche Armee und Marine), agrees to this higher percentage. It is evident that these figures must vary greatly in accordance with the courage and endurance of the troops engaged. What military writers call the "breaking strain" occurs in the best regular troops (according to Valentine Baker), when 30 per cent. of their number are placed "hors du combat."

Now the conditions of a naval engagement are such that fighting is carried to the most sanguinary extremes. Given a ship that will float and a gun that will fire, the action may continue indefinitely, and a possible well delivered shot may disable and cause an enemy otherwise intact to strike. Perry, in the action on Lake Erie, came repeatedly to the hatch and asked the surgeon to spare him "another hand" at the gun, and this was repeated until the medical officer was left alone with the wounded.

It is believed that the naval action of the future will be short, sharp and decisive. At the battle of the Minn-

River, between the French and Chinese, the first shot of the flag ship Triomphante, as she rounded a bend, struck, exploded and sank the most formidable of the Chinese ships, and at once decided the action.

It is impossible to conceive in the future such an engagement as that between the Serapis and Richard. Lashed together these antagonists fought for four and a half hours, plying all the means of destruction known to the times, and yet there was a mortality of but 50 per cent. on both sides, terrible enough, it is true, but today such a situation would mean the utter annihilation of one of the combatants. This engagement well exemplifies some of the conditions which swell the mortality in naval actions. The explosion of a bucket of hand grenades on the Serapis killed and wounded sixty men, and the explosion of a gun on the Richard killed sixteen on the deck above. Many times both ships were on fire, and hostilities ceased between the ships' companies in order to fight the common enemy.

The estimate of casualties in late naval engagements, as stated by Surgeon Siegfried, U. S. N. (Report of the Surgeon General of the Navy, 1894), is as follows, viz.: At Riachuelo, in 1865, the Brazilians had 20 per cent. of the force disabled; on one ship, the Parahyba, it was 25 per cent. The Paraguayan loss is stated to have been 45 per cent. of the effective force. In the Huascar-Esmeralda action the latter (of wood) lost 80 per cent. In the Covadonga-Independencia action the latter lost 12 per cent. In the Huascar-Cochrane and Blanco Encalado engagement the Huascar had 34 per cent. of her company disabled. At Yalu the Chinese Chen-Yuen lost 35 per cent. killed and wounded in a crew of 400. If such a percentage occur in the engagement of nations unskilled in naval warfare, what will it be when first-class powers are combatants?

Surgeon Siegfried, before quoted, concludes that a "battleship with a complement of 500 in action, if she is not sunk, will have within a few minutes 15 per cent. dead and disabled strewn about her decks, of whom 3 per cent. will be killed and 12 per cent. wounded."

This officer, judging from all available statistics, estimates the percentage of casualties at one-third, or 33 per cent. In view of the figures cited, the authority of Fischer and others, this estimate would seem too low. For many reasons we must expect a higher percentage in naval actions, and if we consider the experiments made in France of firing at silhouette figures, we must conclude the estimate of the German commission (20 per cent.) as much below the mark. If doubt remains on this score, in view of the meager statistics available, a consideration of the dynamics of the question should remove it.

The Hebler tubular bullet of .30 caliber has a velocity of 3,000 feet per second, and a pressure of something over three atmospheres (46,000 pounds per square inch), with a range of 4,000 yards. The penetration of the service bullet (U. S. A.), as determined by the Bureau of Ordnance, is 16½ inches—fired at three feet—into seasoned oak.

Is it a matter of wonder that all fractures of the long bones in the Chitral expedition caused death? or those at Bombay required amputation?

Major Girard, Surgeon, U. S. A. (address before the Salt Lake County Medical Society), states: "The ammunition expended by rapid fire guns will be so perfected that those troops within the firing distance will have to meet a perfect hail of bullets," and further, with the modern repeating rifle 40 shots can be delivered in a minute and up to a range of 6,000 yards, with a remaining velocity sufficient to penetrate the abdominal cavity."

Herr Prinz, a German Naval Surgeon, writing of the civil war in Chili (Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette), states as follows concerning the fire of the Maclacher magazine rifle: "The Balmacedists, who were no cowards, declared that their astonishment caused by the terrible storm of projectiles, left them unable to use their own weapons."

The loss on the Serapis and Richard was for each 50 per cent. in killed and wounded. Let us reflect on the difference in weight of metal thrown then and now. The broadside of the Richard was 472 pounds; that of the Indiana is 5,664 pounds, or 12 times greater. The missile from a modern 13-inch rifle, firing every four minutes, is more than double the weight of the full broadside of the older ship.

The battery of the battleship Indiana in rapidity of fire and weight of projectile is as follows:



Four 13-inch every 4 minutes (1,100).....	Lbs. 4,400
Four 8-inch every 1 minute and 30 seconds (250)...	1,000
Two 6-inch every minute (100).....	200
Ten 6-pounders, every 6 seconds (6).....	60
Four 1-pounders, every 2 seconds (1).....	4
	5,664

In view of all the facts and our present state of knowledge, 50 per cent. will be a conservative estimate of the casualties in future sustained naval actions. Recapitulating, we can conclude:

First—That casualties in war of the future will be decidedly increased.

Second—That this increase in casualties will be greater in naval engagements, from causes peculiar to this mode of warfare.

Third—That the number of lesions characterized by hemorrhage and shock will be unusually large.

Fourth—That owing to the greater per cent. of casualties and the nature of naval actions, large numbers of wounded will demand urgent and immediate attention.

Coming now more definitely to the purpose of this paper, let us see if the present organization of the Medical Department is equal to its duty—the efficient succor of the wounded in action.

While we have seen the warship increased in magnitude and power to its present formidable proportions, while the development of arms and missiles have been brought to such perfection, what advance has been made in the facilities of the Medical Department since our revolutionary period in relation to the question under consideration.

I can claim to be well within the bounds of conservatism when stating that the organization differs little if at all from that with which Lawrence Brooke ministered to the wounded of the *Bonne Homme Richard*. I mention the name of this medical officer from Virginia here, and consign it reverently to the historian of this association, so that while the names of Jones and Dale are immortalized that of this old-fashioned surgeon, who stood as the only Angel of Mercy in that scene of carnage and wreck, may not be forgotten.

[In support of this statement the following articles are quoted from U. S. Navy Regulations: Articles 68, 681, 652, 653, 827, 741.—Editor.]

The "instructions for Medical Officers," par. 2, page 20, under duties of Surgeon of the Fleet, direct that "He shall suggest to the Commander-in-Chief, or Senior Officer, measures which he may consider necessary for the preservation of the health of the fleet, or to arrest the progress of disease and for promotion of the comfort of the sick and wounded."

Such is the written law in so far as it relates to the formation and functions of the Medical Department in battle. While many zealous officers, with the hearty co-operation of their Commander, will, with the authority hereby granted, accomplish much for the amelioration of the wounded, it is evident that under existing provisions all methods will differ and lack that unanimity of organization and detail of discipline which are so essential to the best results.

The basis of complement for our naval service is approximately as follows:

Rate.	Complement.	Medical Officers.	Apothecary.	Baymen.
First .....	400 to 500	3	1	2
Second .....	300 to 350	2	1	2
Third .....	250 to 300	1 or 2	1	1

Torpedo boats, tugs and tenders are usually dependent for their medical service unless on detached duty.

Baymen as a rule (despite the regulations) have had no previous service, and are detailed, when the ship goes in commission. On the completion of a cruise they are discharged or re-enlisted, but it is rare to find continuous service men in these billets. After a reasonable period of instructions many acquire fair proficiency, but soon thereafter their term expires, and their services are lost, just as they become useful. The formation of the Medical Department for battalion drill or for landing parties is not a matter of regulation. It consists usually of the Junior Medical Officer or Apothecary, or both, with from two to four bearers.

I am indebted to the Medical Officers of the *Columbia*, Maine and Indiana for details of the organization on these ships. The armored cruiser *Columbia* has a complement of 470. Aid to wounded number 80 per cent. of the crew; those being permanently told off, but serving in gun crews and divisions. Instruction is given systematically by the Medical Officer at least twice a week, and again when the crew is at general quarters. About 25 per cent. of the crew have been so far drilled, and it is the intention to teach this number to fair proficiency, and the whole crew to a less extent. Each man gets three occasions at drills. They come in classes of 12 or 15 at a time, and receive lectures and practice drill on first aid, transport and handling. Operating at surgeons' stations at quarters are two, one in sick bay, one aft in ward room; latter on gun deck, former on lower deck, or two decks below these great guns.

On the battleship *Maine*, with a complement of 380 men, at battalion drill the medical formation is one Surgeon, one Apothecary, two Baymen, and four aids from the crew. At general quarters, in addition to above force, two men are detailed at each gun. These men are especially drilled in the care of the wounded, and the entire crew has received instruction in compliance with the regulations.

Concerning the handling of the wounded in action, Surgeon Neilson, of the *Maine*, states that in ordinary distant action, with comparatively few casualties, but one large hatch has to be traversed, and the wounded may be sheltered behind the turrets; on the other hand,

at close quarters, with one or more ships, and an extraordinary number of casualties, the battle plates being on, no wounded can be passed below; furthermore, at close quarters, all the structures above the armored belt would be riddled by the fire, the number of casualties would be enormous and no operating possible."

Surgeon Bradley, U. S. N., concerning the condition on the *Indiana*, states: "Apparatus (i. e., for transportation) would be of little or no use in action; all the handling would be man-handling, no operating except to save life, while even for this, if the light guns are used (and they will be), three or four Surgeons would not be too many." It is, however, beyond the purpose of this paper to enter into the question of handling the wounded on shipboard—this subject having been ably presented to the association by Surgeons Russell and Stitt, of the Navy.

While ingenious devices are suggested for handling the wounded, and which will be useful in transport after action, it is generally conceded in our own and foreign service that they will have no place in action. "To any one witnessing in time of drill the perilous descent through three decks of a volunteer patient, in even the most scientifically constructed stretchers, the danger of such a method in action is vividly apparent. A chance shot disabling the man at the falls, or cutting the ropes, the unfortunate patient falls to his death probably wounding others in his descent." (Medical Inspector Du Bois, Report of the Surgeon General of the Navy.)

Where the operating station will be, and how the wounded will reach them, can be answered only by the Medical Officer, who has decided after careful study of the problem as presented in his ship and after consultation with his Commander.

When the first-class battleships of the great naval powers shall meet the action, will transcend in its terrible ferocity and fatality anything known in the history of past warfare. Each deck will be a distinct battlefield, and there will be practically no succor from one to the other. Can there be any question then that each deck should have its sanitary unit, compact and disciplined, or that a Hospital Corps is a necessity for the Navy?

England, France and other naval powers have long since moved in this matter, and the Surgeon General of the Navy has repeatedly asked for its consideration. In the report for 1894 he says, in connection with a bill prepared for organization of a Hospital Corps: "It is believed that the provisions contained in this bill are necessary, and afford the only means by which the present defective system, so harmful to the interests of the service, and so unjust to the sick and wounded officers and men of the Navy can be remedied. The number of Apothecaries and nurses employed at present in the Medical Department of the Navy is about 200, and by enactment of the present bill these men will be immediately available for service in an organized Hospital Corps."

There can be no question but that the task of those to whose lot it will come to succor the wounded in future naval action will, under the most favorable conditions, be one full of difficulty and perplexity, and should it occur without the nation's having done those things which are acknowledged the best, it can but ever remain as a source of deepest regret.

The Navy Department is making preparations to spend more than a million dollars on vessels of the Navy as soon as the appropriation for the next fiscal year becomes available. The first money spent will be in docking and repairing the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron. In addition, work will be resumed on the ships under repair at Mare Island Yard. When the vessels under Rear Admiral Sicard are finished, the Department will turn its attention to the Newark, Chicago and Atlanta. About \$200,000 will be expended on the Newark alone. She will probably not be ready for service for nearly a year. The Atlanta will not be completed for an equal period and the Chicago will be in the navy yard 18 months. On these three vessels half a million dollars will be spent. The New York will probably be given an overhauling during fall, in which event the Brooklyn will become the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron. The vessels undergoing repairs at Mare Island are the Concord, just about completed; the Baltimore, Mohican, Charleston, Ranger, Hartford and Pensacola. It is estimated that it will cost \$500,000 to fit out these vessels for active service. As soon as the Baltimore is completed, the Philadelphia will be placed out of commission and thoroughly repaired at a cost of \$150,000. The Department anticipates a deficiency during the next fiscal year. The Congressional appropriation for repairs under the Bureau of Construction and Repair is \$2,000,000, and \$750,000 for repairs by the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt has completed the programme for the summer drills of the Naval Militia so far as the Navy Department is concerned. After consultation this week with Adml. Sicard, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, it has been ordered that the vessels of the squadron be assigned to the militia organizations as follows: The battleship *Massachusetts* will drill the Massachusetts militia, starting from Boston, after which the Massachusetts, Maine and Ericsson will drill the militia of New York. The militia of Connecticut and New Jersey will be drilled on the Texas. The Wilmington will take the North Carolina militia, and the Montgomery the militia of Louisiana. The Cincinnati will look after the Maryland militia, starting from Tolchester, Md., July 17. The naval militia of the States

bordering on the Great Lakes will be drilled on the Michigan. The Acting Secretary left Washington on Friday for Cleveland, Ohio, and will attend some of the drills on the lakes. The Michigan militia will be drilled at Bay City and Detroit from July 10 to 18. The Ohio militia will be exercised at Cleveland and Toledo from July 21 to July 31, and the Illinois militia at Chicago from Aug. 9 to 16. The monitor *Comanche* will drill the naval militia of San Francisco, the Bennington the Southern California boys, at San Diego, and the Monadnock will take the Eureka contingent.

Mr. H. W. Cramp, vice-president of the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Co., of Philadelphia, in commenting in a New York paper this week on the transformation, during the Queen's jubilee naval ceremonies, of the ocean liner *Teutonic* into a perfectly equipped cruiser within forty-eight hours, said that it would require at least a year for the Government to put the ocean liners *St. Paul*, *St. Louis*, *New York* and *Paris* in proper fighting condition. Commander Charles O'Neill, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy, does not agree with Mr. Cramp. In a conversation with a representative of the "Journal," he said: "Some of the auxiliary cruisers could be equipped with guns and ammunition immediately, and the remainder could be easily supplied with their armament within three months." In addition to the four vessels named above there are fifteen other steamers on the Atlantic Coast, subsidized by the Government, which could be utilized for auxiliary purposes in time of war. Nine steamers are on the Pacific coast. The armament of all the subsidized vessels would require forty-six six-inch, twenty-seven five-inch, one hundred and four four-inch, fifty-four six-pounders, eight one-pounders, and 112 machine guns. Under an appropriation early in 1896, the Washington gun foundry began the construction of eight six-inch rapid-fire guns and mounts, nine six-inch mounts, thirty-five five-inch rapid-fire guns and mounts and twenty four-inch rapid-fire guns and mounts. Many of these are completed and others could be finished in a short time. If necessary, also, the guns which the foundry has been manufacturing for the battleships *Illinois*, *Alabama* and *Wisconsin* might be utilized on the auxiliary cruisers. The naval appropriation law passed at the last session contained an item for building guns for auxiliary cruisers and it is expected that this appropriation will be continued until all the guns necessary for the ocean liners have been completed. They will be stored at convenient points on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, where they can be put aboard with mounts and ammunition without loss of time.

In his report of his inspection of Norwich University, Vt., Col. R. P. Hughes, U. S. A., says: "The system of discipline as inaugurated by Capt. Partridge in 1834 is still in force here and is only modified to suit the higher condition of cultivation of the students. The discipline is still as strong, and the cadet is under a strict military regime every day and every hour that he spends at the University. He is marched to his meals, to prayers, to class room and to church. He is taught to be neat in his person, regular in habits and methodical in work. The number of students at present is 41. They seem to be conscious of the fact that it is necessary they should do their work well in the military department in order to hold their place against institutions having a larger body of students, and they are succeeding in doing so. The State of Vermont has experienced the benefit of this institution in the past, and it would be appreciated again should the occasion arise for utilizing it." Comdr. Allan D. Brown, U. S. N. (retired), is president of this institution, and Lieut. Henry W. Hovey, 24th Inf., Commandant of Cadets.

A dispatch from Berlin, June 12, says: Naval experts at Kiel are now testing the practical uses of dragon-shaped airships, which may be put on board vessels for use during naval engagements, and in reconnoitering. Some of the balloons rose 5,500 feet, remaining fastened to the decks of torpedo boats, which were steaming 18 knots an hour, enabling the balloonists to make valuable observations of the stations of vessels at a great distance. The observations made were communicated by telegraph or telephone from the balloons to persons on the decks of the vessels below, enabling them to change the course of the latter accordingly. The whole series of experiments occupied a fortnight, and was eminently successful.

As there now seems to exist no necessity for United States warships to patrol the coasts of the Levant near the points of residence of American citizens, Acting Secretary Roosevelt has notified Rear Admiral Selfridge that he may dispose of the ships of his squadron as he sees fit. It is expected that the Admiral will retain the Raleigh and the Bancroft at least in the Eastern Mediterranean. It is probable that he will proceed in the San Francisco to the ports of Spain, France, England and Germany.

The departure of the Brooklyn from Southampton for the United States somewhat sooner than was generally expected has no significance. Rear Admiral Selfridge is the Commander-in-Chief of the European Squadron, and it is considered discourteous to retain another flag officer and flagship within the boundaries of his command longer than necessary.



Orders were issued on Thursday by the Navy Department, directing Capt. J. R. Bartlett, commanding the monitor Puritan, to appear before a retiring board. A board of medical survey recently examined Capt. Bartlett and found him suffering from nervous prostration and other ailments. Secretary Long has had under consideration the question of detailing an officer to succeed Capt. Bartlett in command of the monitor.

President McKinley, on his return from Canton will nominate Rear Adm. Walker, U. S. N., retired; Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Prof. L. M. Haupt, Professor of Engineering at the University of Pennsylvania, to compose the Nicaraguan Canal Commission, authorized under the Sundry Civil Law which went into effect July 1.

The Attorney General recently decided that an enlisted man convicted of desertion who had been pardoned by the President could legally re-enlist, holding that the pardon condoned the offense. So adverse was the criticism of the opinion on the part of War Department officials, however, that the Attorney General a few days ago asked for the return of the opinion, and it is understood that he will shortly issue another decision reversing his opinion.

On July 1 the appropriation of \$3,000,000 passed by the last Congress for the construction and repair of ships became available. The Bureau of Construction and Repair and of Steam Engineering will at once push the work on ships under construction and needing repairs and the contracts for the new torpedo boat, bids for which were opened last week, will soon be awarded. The appropriations for the Army will enable the work under construction by the Engineer Department on fortifications to be vigorously prosecuted.

An important War Department order, which went to the printer this week, will affect the examinations of line and staff officers for promotion. The new order permits answers to a large part of the examination questions to be made orally, unless in the judgment of the examining board written answers are required as a test of the candidate's knowledge. The examinations will be considerably abridged and simplified, practical knowledge being the end aimed at. Special provision is made for examinations in the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments and the Signal Corps.

The Charleston (S. C.) "News and Courier" urges U. S. Senator McLaurin and Congressman Elliott to "keep pegging away" at the Navy Department and Commodore Hichborn, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs to compel the docking of the Indiana at Port Royal, S. C. The "Journal" has stated that one of the purposes of docking the Indiana was to have "bilge keels" fitted to her, and the fact that there are no appliances for doing the work at Port Royal is a sufficient reason for not sending the ship there. But if this is not sufficient, it can be most positively stated that during the month of May last past, the daily record of the depth of water over the dock sill was but 26 feet and 7 inches. The Indiana, when loaded, draws 27 feet of water.

Brig. Gen. C. H. Carlton, formerly of the 8th Cavalry, who was confirmed as Brigadier General a few days ago to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, was placed on the retired list on June 30, at his own request, under the thirty years' service law. The vacancy thus made will be filled by the nomination of Col. H. C. Merriam, commanding the 1st Infantry, to be Brigadier General. It is expected that the retirement of Gen. Carlton will end the series of promotions and retirements of staff officers which began with the promotion of Gen. Wheaton some weeks ago. Col. Merriam has no intention of retiring before he reaches the age limit of active service.

In anticipation of the succession of Rear Admiral Beardslee, workmen at Mare Island are pushing the repairs on the cruiser Baltimore, and it is expected that she will be completed early in August, so that the new flag officer of the Pacific Squadron may fly his flag on board that vessel and proceed in her to Honolulu to relieve the Philadelphia. It is proposed by the Department to bring the Philadelphia home and lay her up for the present and put her in a more efficient condition than she is at the present time. The Baltimore and the Marion will be retained at Honolulu. Before his departure for the West, it is expected at the Department that Rear Admiral Miller will go to Washington and discuss Hawaiian and Japanese matters with Secretary Long.

Under the decision of the Assistant Controller of the Treasury recently referred to in the "Journal," officers in charge of post exchanges will formally refuse in writing to pay the internal revenue tax on malt liquors, which became due July 1. Their refusals will be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, who will respond that the tax will not be collected. In the case of taxes already paid the officer now in charge of the exchange may make a written request of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the refunding of moneys paid, whether he was the officer in charge of the exchange at the time or not. The reasons for the decision are that the post exchange is not a dealer, in a business sense, but merely an agency of the War Department.

Rear Admiral J. N. Miller will be the next Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Squadron. A cablegram has been received at the Navy Department from that officer announcing that he would leave in the Brooklyn on Friday for New York. The Department learning through Special Ambassador Reid that Miss Miller is ill with typhoid fever in London, cabled to Rear Admiral Miller, authorizing him to delay his return. In his message to the Department that officer stated that his daughter's condition has improved to such an extent that he feels justified in returning. Upon his arrival orders will be issued by the Department to Rear Admiral Miller directing him to proceed at once to the west coast and assume command of the Pacific Station.

With the naval force on the Pacific Coast and in Asiatic waters and the coast defenses already completed, this country would have no difficulty in defeating Japan should she forcibly contest our right to annex the Hawaiian Islands. Any attempt to attack San Francisco or any other city on the Pacific Coast could be easily resisted. A battery of modern 10-inch guns has been erected at San Francisco; other defenses are being built, and the city is fully protected. Fortifications are also being erected at San Diego and that city is reasonably safe from attack. The mouth of the Columbia River also is supplied with defenses. Puget Sound is yet to be protected, but work on the fortifications at that place are being pushed and they could be quickly put in condition in case of trouble. In case of necessity, guns at some of the points on the Eastern coast could be picked

up and hurried by rail to the Slope and placed in position without loss of time.

The court-martial in the case of Commander Dennis W. Mullan, U. S. N., has sentenced him to dismissal from the service, and the Secretary has approved the proceedings, findings and sentence of the court in this case. Commander Mullan was tried on two charges—drunkenness off duty and drunkenness on duty while he was in command of the Pensacola Navy Yard. The matter was brought to the attention of the Department some months ago by officers on duty at the yard and others, who alleged that Commander Mullan had been drunk on several occasions. The court found him guilty on both charges, and declared the specifications of the charges proved in every instance but one. According to the specifications, the defendant was accused of having been drunk on twelve separate occasions. The first charge of intoxication off duty had seven specifications, alleging specific cases of intoxication at the Escambia Hotel, in Pensacola, and on the cars of the Pensacola Traction Company. Five specifications supported the second charge, it being alleged, among other things, that Commander Mullan was drunk at the time he assumed command of the navy yard and drunk at the time he was relieved.

A large force of United States troops will take part in the ceremonies attending the dedication of the Logan Monument in Chicago on July 22. As was stated in the "Journal" last week, it is expected that the 17th Infantry, stationed at Columbus Barracks, O.; the 4th Infantry, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Troops A, B, D, H, I and K, 3d Cav., at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Troops C and G, 1st Cavalry, and Co. A, 2d Art., at Fort Sheridan, will be ordered to Chicago to be present at the dedication. In addition, it is understood that the War Department will also order the attendance of four companies of the 19th Regiment from Fort Brady, under the command of Lieut. Col. C. C. Hood, and four companies of the 19th from Fort Wayne, under the command of Col. S. Snyder. The details of the movement of the troops to Chicago have not yet been decided, and it is not known whether they will go into camp at some convenient place within the city or will take quarters at Fort Sheridan. Secretary Alger was at first loth to order such a large body of troops to attend the dedication, but the fact that the occasion was in honor of one of the greatest soldiers of the war led him to issue the instructions. The number of officers and men in Chicago will be almost equal to the number in the great Grant parade in New York City in April, approximating 2,000 officers and men.

At the Yale commencement at New Haven, June 30, the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N. Capt. Mahan's reception by the undergraduates was enthusiastic. Prof. Fisher, after reviewing his naval record, said of him: "By study and experience he qualified himself to write upon naval history with the discernment of an expert. It is not too much to say that his writings make an epoch in this department of literature. They exhibit that simplicity and virility of style which so often characterize the works of men of action—notably, authors of the military class, from Caesar to the days of Wellington and Grant. It is a pardonable pride that the country may feel in these productions of an American seaman." At the Alumni dinner Capt. Mahan was one of the speakers, and was again received with great enthusiasm. The success of his life, he said, as much as that success had been overrated, showed that a man could do his best work after he was 40. No man should despair because success had not come to him early in life. He also made a strong plea that Yale men do all they could to abolish an American spirit of provincial self-sufficiency. "If America does not awake to progress beyond sea," he added, "she may awake with disagreeable suddenness one of these days."

At last the star, diverted from its course by force of circumstances, has fallen upon the shoulders of that very able officer, Col. Henry C. Merriam, 7th U. S. Inf., and we tender our congratulations. We have had occasion more than once of late when discussing questions of promotion to refer to the distinguished career of Gen. Merriam since he went to the front in 1862 as Captain of the 20th Maine Infantry. In 1863 he resigned to join the 80th U. S. Colored Troops, was promoted Lieutenant Colonel of the 85th U. S. Colored Infantry, later was transferred to the 73d U. S. Colored Infantry, and was mustered out Oct. 24, 1865. For his services during the campaign against the city of Mobile and its defenses, he received the brevet of Colonel of Volunteers, and after being appointed Major of the 38th U. S. Infantry in 1866, he received the brevets of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel in the Regular Army for gallantry at Antietam and conspicuous gallantry at Fort Blakely, Ala. Since the war Gen. Merriam has had his full share of frontier service; has been a close student of all matters tending to the professional and material advancement of the Army, and emphatically a duty officer of the best type. He has been Colonel of the 7th Infantry for the past twelve years, and though the regiment will certainly be pleased and honored at the promotion, we feel sure that the parting which it involves will cause deep sorrow on both sides.

Secretary Long is expected to recommend to Congress at its next session that authority be given to the Department for the construction of additional battleships and torpedo boats. Some of the former type of ships will undoubtedly be contracted for with Pacific coast firms. At the present time, there are only two battleships in Western waters, one of which, the Wisconsin, is under construction and will not be completed until 1899, and the other, the Oregon, is now in commission. Department officials say that at least five battleships should be stationed on the Slope in addition to the cruisers and gunboats already there, and the torpedo boats which are under construction and others of the same type which the Department proposes to build in that section. The administration will probably inaugurate its policy of building vessels on the Pacific coast by awarding a contract for one of the 30-knot torpedo boats, bids for which were received some days ago, to a Pacific coast firm. Comdr. Charles O'Neill, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance; Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn, and Engineer-in-Chief Melville, were in consultation Thursday over the bids. It looks as though their recommendations would be favorable to Eastern firms, but as stated the Department will probably decide to give a Western firm a contract for one vessel at least. Should this be done, there will be five torpedo boats under construction on the West Coast. Of those already under construction, one—a 30-knot boat—is being built by the Union Iron Works; two, 22.5 knots, by Wolff & Zwicker, and the fourth, 26 knots, by Moran Bros. All of these vessels will be completed by October.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt has issued a Navy regulation circular, the object of which is to do away with the circumlocution required by the present regulations in the matter of requisitions for supplies for ships in commission. The Paymaster General states that under the present regulations all requisitions for supplies of this character pass through several hands before being finally acted upon, thus involving delay in the procurement of necessary stores, besides additional and unnecessary clerical work. Under the new method commanding officers of ships are authorized to submit requisitions upon general storekeepers direct for any supplies in store which are not in excess of the prescribed allowance, and the commandants of stations are authorized to direct issue of supplies in excess of allowance, or to direct purchase by pay officers of ships, in advance of approved requisitions of supplies, whether in excess of allowance or not, if in their opinion the necessity is clearly evident. Requisitions for articles not in store or in excess of allowance are to be forwarded to the bureaus concerned for action when time will permit. Commanding officers of ships not at a navy yard port are also vested with authority to direct purchase in advance of approved requisition of any articles required if in their judgment time will not permit of requisitions being made upon the Navy Department. The new regulation will enable commanding officers to keep their vessels in such a state of efficiency at all times that they will be able to respond to any calls made upon them.

S. 2191, introduced by Mr. Teller, provides for a council of ordnance of seven members, two Army officers of Engineers and Ordnance, two Navy officers and three civilians, all of special aptitude in ordnance and gunnery. The civilians are to have a salary of \$6,000. The council examine into all such matters relating to the fabrication and use of ordnance, projectiles, and explosives, and to inventions and experiments relative thereto, as may from time to time be assigned to their consideration by act of Congress or by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, and to report the conclusions of the council thereon, together with a statement of their reasons therefor, with definite recommendations of action in respect to the matters assigned to its consideration. Except by special provision of Congressional enactment, the conclusions of the council shall be advisory only, and shall not control or abridge the authority vested in the Departments of War or the Navy. Before any money now or hereafter appropriated for the fabrication or use of ordnance, projectiles, or explosives, or for experiments relative thereto, shall be expended or contracted to be expended, except in fulfillment of obligations existing at the time of the passage of this act, the particular systems or methods of fabrication, use, or experiment shall be submitted to the council of ordnance, together with such information as the Department concerned may desire to present, and the said council shall, as in this act hereinbefore provided, examine into the subject submitted, and report its conclusions and recommendations to the Department concerned. From and after June 30, 1896, the duties heretofore assigned to the Board of Ordnance and Fortification shall be, and are hereby, transferred to the council of ordnance, and the board aforesaid shall be dissolved. Thirty thousand dollars is appropriated for expenses of the council.

Upon the recommendation of Comdr. F. W. Dickens, who last week inspected the training ship Essex, Commo. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has directed that all the apprentices on board that vessel, declared to be fit by their commanding officer, be transferred to the general naval service as apprentices, 2d class. By this action the Navy has gained more of a class of young seamen who are Americanizing and increasing the efficiency and intelligence of the service. The boys passed the inspection excellently and in his report Comdr. Dickens highly praises their work and the officers of the ship. Comdr. Crowninshield showed the appreciation of the Department in the matter by forwarding a copy of the report to Comdr. E. T. Strong, commanding the Essex, and informing him that the bureau takes much pleasure in its transmission. The report of Comdr. Dickens states that the appearance of the ship below and aloft and the condition of the decks, engines, fire rooms, store rooms, etc., were exceptionally fine. The appearance of the crew at quarters as regards cleanliness and equipment was excellent. The divisions reported at fire quarters in two minutes and three seconds with three streams of water and such other preparations as required by the regulations. Twenty-seven minutes were required to clear ship for action. General quarters were reached in two minutes and nineteen seconds. The inspection of the battery indicated that the armament and equipment were in excellent order. In exercises at general quarters, Comdr. Dickens was convinced that the apprentices were exceptionally well trained in all the conditions required to operate the guns. The Essex is supplied with 100 rifles and as the number of apprentices aboard is 152, Comdr. Dickens recommended that 75 more rifles be added to her equipment. He also suggested that a naval cadet be assigned to the vessel.

Mr. Hugh Hastings, State Historian of New York, proposes to add to the present list of regimental officers one to be known as the recorder of the regiment, and whose duties are thus defined: He shall be under the general authority of the Adjutant General of the Army; his work shall be separate and distinct from that of the Adjutant of the regiment; he shall be a non-combatant, and shall devote himself to preparing and keeping all records involving the movements of the regiment or any part thereof while in the field, forwarding direct to the Adjutant General daily, or as frequently as events justify, an account of all movements of the regiment or detachments thereof, filing the name of the commanding officer of the regiment or detachment, the number of men actually engaged, or if a detachment, the number carried with the detail from every company or troop that constitutes such detachment. Before a regiment or a detachment goes into action, he shall personally learn the number of men to be engaged, and at the close of said action shall compile a list of casualties, by companies. He shall have such assistants, who shall also be non-combatants, as in the judgment of the Adjutant General may be necessary. Upon the termination of any engagement or skirmish he shall formulate a succinct report, without comment or recommendations, except as to his own department, giving in each case the name of the officer in command of the regiment or detachment, the number of the brigade, division and corps to which the regiment or detachment was attached, and the part said regiment or detachment took, the said report to be indorsed by the commander of the regiment or detachment. The recorders of regiments and their assistants shall be carefully selected men, conspicuous for good penmanship and general intelligence, and shall be held to the strictest accountability for accuracy of statement, particularly in the matter of dates, the spelling of proper names, and of officers, men and geographical places. This plan strikes



as wholly impracticable, not to say absurd. It would be much better to adopt some method of securing competent men as Adjutants of the volunteer regiments, and give them competent clerks. Even then it could not be possible to preserve complete records of regimental histories under the actual conditions of service. It was no uncommon experience during our Civil War to have an unmanly enemy seize a camp with everything in it, including the material for regimental histories. It is due to such experiences in part that regimental records of the war are incomplete. In time of war there can be no such thing as a non-combatant in the sense in which Mr. Hastings appears to use the term. To keep the records the historian must go with headquarters in the field, and how can he do this without accepting the risks of battle? We have no use for non-combatant historians strutting around in shoulder straps.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Col. Henry deB. Clay, a war-time Captain of the 14th U. S. Infantry, died at his residence, Newport News, Va., June 4. He had been confined to his bed for a week with rheumatism, but his condition was not considered serious until the day of his death. He organized and was Colonel of the Centennial Guard at the International Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. In 1861 he was, it is claimed, the youngest Captain in the United States Army, being but eighteen years of age. He was for many years a conspicuous figure in Republican politics of Virginia, and had been president of the Virginia League of Republican Clubs for several years.

The Omaha "Excelsior," referring to the late Capt. Horace B. Sarson, U. S. A., who died June 23, as announced last week, says: "Since November he has been in impaired health, and since the middle of January confined to his house, a patient sufferer. Capt. Sarson was a devoted husband and father and a faithful worker in the Presbyterian Church. He has done much good in his adopted home. The honorary pallbearers were: Dr. Bache, Col. Dandy, Maj. Towar, Capt. Jones, Col. Schwan and Capt. Lawrence. Capt. Sarson saw a great deal of hard service. He gave to his country his strength and service for over thirty years and during that time he was not less distinguished as a man of fine and lofty character than he was as a loyal soldier. A man of great gentleness and kindness, he thought no evil, ruled his spirit, never pronounced judgment upon others, and always manifested the Christian virtues which made his life so beautiful. When not engaged in the duties of Army life he was always to be found in one of two places, both of which he loved, his home and his church. As a husband and father and brother, his life was specially beautiful."

The remains of Ord. Sergt. Thomas Henry, U. S. A., who died at New Orleans, La., June 21, were interred with military honors at the Chalmette National Cemetery on June 23, under the direction of the commanding officer of Jackson Barracks. It was peculiarly appropriate that he should be borne to the grave by troops of the very regiment of the line in which he was serving, and had served for several years, when he was appointed Ordnance Sergeant.

Chief Engr. W. S. Stamm, U. S. N., retired, who died June 27 at his home in Philadelphia, entered the Navy in 1851, as 3d Assistant Engineer, attained the grade of Chief Engineer in 1861. During the war he rendered excellent service on blockading squadrons, etc., and was retired Dec. 1, 1887.

#### G. O. June 30, 1897. H. Q. A. A. G. O.

1.—The following order is published for the information of all concerned: War Department, Washington, June 26, 1897.—By direction of the President the following regulations are promulgated, respecting the award of medals of honor, and paragraph 177 of the regulations is amended to read as follows: 177.—Medals of honor, authorized by the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, are awarded to officers and enlisted men in the name of the Congress, for particular deeds of most distinguished gallantry in action.

1. In order that the Congressional medal of honor may be deserved, service must have been performed in action of such a conspicuous character as to clearly distinguish the man for gallantry and intrepidity above his comrades—service that involved extreme jeopardy of life or the performance of extraordinarily hazardous duty. Recommendations for the decoration will be judged by this standard of extraordinary merit and incontestible proof of performance of the service will be exacted.

2. Soldiers of the Union have ever displayed bravery in battle, else victories could not have been gained; but as courage and self-sacrifice are the characteristics of every true soldier, such a badge of distinction as the Congressional medal is not to be expected as the reward of conduct as does not clearly distinguish the soldier above other men, whose bravery and gallantry have been proved in battle.

3. Recommendations for medals on account of services rendered in the volunteer army during the late war and in the Regular Army previous to Jan. 1, 1890, will, if practicable, be submitted by some person, other than the proposed recipient, one who is personally familiar with all the facts and circumstances claimed as justifying the award, but the application may be made by the one claiming to have earned the decoration, in which case it will be in the form of a deposition, reciting a narrative description of the distinguished service performed. If official records are relied on as evidence proving the personal service, the reports of the action must be submitted or cited; but if these records are lacking the testimony must embrace that of one or more eye-witnesses, who, under oath, describe superficially the act or acts they saw, wherein the person recommended or applying clearly distinguished himself above his fellows for most distinguished gallantry in action.

4. Recommendations for medals on account of service rendered subsequent to Jan. 1, 1890, will be made by the commanding officer at the time of the action or by an officer or soldier having personal cognizance of the act for which the badge of honor is claimed, and the recommendation will embrace a detailed recital of all the facts and circumstances certificates of officers of the affidavits of enlisted men who were eye-witnesses of the act will also be submitted if practicable.

5. In cases that may arise for service performed hereafter, recommendations for award of medals must be forwarded within one year after the performance of the act for which the award is claimed. Commanding officers will thoroughly investigate all cases of recommendations for Congressional medals arising in their commands, and indorse their opinion upon the papers, which will be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army through regular channels.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

The 9th Cavalry from Fort Robinson, Neb., passed through Cheyenne July 1 for the scene of the Bannock Indian troubles in Idaho. The four companies of the 8th Infantry at Fort D. A. Russell will join the Nebraska troops. The Nebraska troops are under command of Lieut. Col. J. M. Hamilton, 9th Cav.

#### FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

The Ashland Club of Chicago spent part of the day here Saturday, June 26, and enlivened the post, and caused much amusement by some races that were run on the parade ground, among which was a married woman's race, one for young women, and a three-legged race. The members of the club dined in the mess hall and danced in the evening to the music of the 4th Infantry Band. There is much enthusiasm among the families of the officers over tennis this summer. There are so many anxious to play that one court has been found quite insufficient. Another is now in course of construction. The post is also to have golf links. A club has been organized among the officers and ladies, and as soon as the course is finished, we hope to have much entertainment from that popular sport. The officers and ladies of Fort Sheridan were all invited to be present at the opening day of the new club in Highland Park (the Exmoor) on Saturday last. There were athletic games in the afternoon, and a reception and dance in the evening. Quite a number of officers and ladies attended both afternoon and evening.

The following have been appointed cadets at the Military Academy, West Point: John P. Terrell, Yonkers (16th District), N. Y.; Baxter S. Moore, Chester (5th District), S. C.; David H. Bower, Guthrie Center (9th District), Iowa; George A. Luxford (Alt.), Defiance (9th District), Iowa; Thomas B. F. Smith, Creal Springs (22d District), Ill.; Morogue Davis, Augusta (10th District), Ga.; William W. Edwards, St. Charles (9th District), Mo.; James H. Craig (Alt.), Cyrene (9th District), Mo.; Frank F. Longley, Kalamazoo (3d District), Mich.; Albert Wallace (Alt.), Bedford (3d District), Mich.; Stephen M. Barlow, Green Bay (8th District), Wis.; Harold M. Stark (Alt.), Appleton (8th District), Wis.; William M. Colvin, Mount Pleasant (21st District), Pa.; Samuel Stickenberger (Alt.), Homer City (21st District), Pa.; Stuart A. Howard, Brooklyn (6th District), N. Y.; Isaac B. Guisard (Alt.), Brooklyn (6th District), N. Y.; Oscar L. Booz (Alt.), Bristol (7th District), Pa.; Walter K. Wilson, Nashville (6th District), Tenn.; Malcolm G. Bardwell (Alt.), Clarksville (6th District), Tenn.

#### PERSONALS.

Maj. W. S. Patten, Q. M., U. S. A., and family left Governors Island, N. Y., this week for a summer sojourn at Nantucket, Mass.

Capt. Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. A., was busy closing up his affairs at Fort Monroe, Va., this week preparatory to starting for Madrid, Spain.

Lieut. E. E. Hatch, 18th U. S. Inf., was expected to leave San Antonio this week for the North to spend until the middle of August on leave.

The Secretary of the Navy has remitted the imprisonment portion sentence of Paymaster John Corwine, and when the President acts the officer will be dismissed from service.

Secretary Alger and Brigadier General Flagler, Chief of Ordnance of the War Department, went to Sandy Hook on Friday, to make a general inspection of the proving grounds and adjacent fortifications.

After Col. W. J. Lyster, 9th U. S. Inf., retires to-morrow, June 27, the next retirements for age will be Chaplain J. E. Irish, now at Madison, Wis., and Maj. O. W. Pollock, 24th Inf., now at Fort Clark, both on Aug. 7.

Naval officers lately visiting in New York City are: P. A. Paymr, J. Q. Lovell, Grand Hotel; Ensign A. B. Hoff, Hotel Imperial; Lieut. G. F. W. Holman, Astor House; Pay Insp. E. Bellows, Everett House; Pay Insp. A. Burtis, Park Avenue.

The appointment of Col. H. C. Merriam, 7th U. S. Inf., to Brigadier General causes the following promotions in the Infantry Arm: Lieut. Col. D. W. Benham, 7th to Colonel; Maj. G. S. Carpenter, 4th, to Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. S. Baker, 6th Inf., to Major; 1st Lieut. L. W. V. Kennon, 6th Inf., to Captain, and 2d Lieut. H. J. Hunt, 15th Inf., to 1st Lieutenant.

The engagement is announced of Miss Harrietta Bradford Hitchcock, only child of the late Commander Roswell D. Hitchcock, and granddaughter of the late Rev. Dr. Roswell D. Hitchcock, formerly president of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, to Mr. Frederick C. Harriman, of the Calumet Club, New York. The wedding will not take place until April, as Miss Hitchcock is to spend the winter in Europe.

At the commencement of the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, on June 16, the cadets were put through a splendid drill by their military instructor, Lieut. G. McK. Williamson, 8th U. S. Cav., whose term of service at the academy has just expired. Just before the drill which was preceded by a review, Lieut. Williamson's horse, fully caparisoned with a new set of equipments, was led on to the field and Cadet Capt. Carr, in a clever speech, presented the equipments, together with a splendid saber and a pair of gold spurs to the Lieutenant as a testimonial of the affection the classes had for him, and an appreciation of the training he had given them. The Lieutenant feelingly thanked the cadets, and one hooked the saber to his belt, another put the spurs on his heels, and he mounted on the new horse equipments, putting the corps through one of the best drills in infantry and artillery tactics, including battle exercises, as well as Cossack riding, ever seen at a military school. Lieut. Williamson has now been succeeded by Lieut. William H. Hay, 10th U. S. Cav., as military instructor.

The reception tendered by Co. M, of the Vermont National Guard, at their armory in Burlington, on June 24, to Gen. Guy V. Henry, the new commandant of Fort Ethan Allen, was a brilliant success. Beginning at 9 p. m., during a concert by the 3d Cavalry Band, the large assemblage proceeded to the south end of the hall and were received by Capt. C. M. Brownell and wife, Gen. Guy V. Henry and wife, Mayor H. S. Peck and wife, and Gov. Josiah Grout and wife. Dancing was then indulged in until a late hour. During the evening a fine collation was served. Among those present from out of town were the officers and ladies from Fort Ethan Allen, Hon. Z. M. Mansur and wife of Island Pond, Lieut. L. M. Nuttman and L. S. Upton, 21st Inf.; A. H. Grout of Derby; Gen. W. H. Gilmore, Maj. and Mrs. Geo. O. Webster, Cadet Capt. Guy Henry of West Point; Mr. Seaton Henry of St. Paul's school at Concord; Maj. H. O. Clark and family, Orange, N. J.; A. D. Billings of Boston; Miss Mabel Peck of Plattsburgh; Miss Carleton of Montpelier; Miss Robinson, of Boston; Miss Bessie Wells, of Waterbury, and Miss Dotey, of Morrisville. The reception was in every way an eminent success, reflecting great credit on the committees who had it in charge, Co. M, and the citizens of Burlington, and it was a fitting compliment to the distinguished guest, Gen. Henry.

Secretary of War Alger was expected in New York the latter part of this week on a visit to Sandy Hook.

The President has appointed Lieut. Geo. L. Dyer, U. S. N., to be Naval Attaché of the United States Legation at Madrid.

Capt. S. M. Mills, 5th U. S. Art.; Mrs. Mills and family sailed for Germany, June 30, on the steamship Prinz Regent-Luitpold.

Maj. W. C. Shannon, Surg. U. S. A., on leave from Jackson Barracks, La., is visiting at 2232 Sherman avenue, Omaha, Neb.

Lieut. C. J. Bailey, 1st U. S. Art., was expected to leave New Orleans the latter part of this week to spend July and August on leave.

Maj. J. W. Pope, Q. M. U. S. A., after a few months' stay at Bismarck, N. D., now goes to Wyoming to superintend constructions at Fort Yellowstone.

Col. Thos. F. Barr, Asst. Judge Adv. Gen. U. S. A., and family are preparing to leave Governors Island to spend a portion of the summer on the New England coast.

Lieut. U. G. McAlexander, 13th U. S. Inf., spending a portion of the summer at Siasconset, Mass., will, it is expected, rejoin at Fort Columbus towards the end of August.

Miss Alis Theodora Briggs, daughter of the late James Briggs of Cincinnati, was married in London, June 30 to Maj. A. J. C. Wrench of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, British Army.

Lieut. Comdr. T. C. McLean, U. S. N., inspector in charge of the Torpedo Station, has consented to act as referee at the race at Newport, R. I., on the morning of July 5, for the trophy offered by Mr. F. P. Garretson.

Col. Thomas M. Anderson, 14th Inf., commandant of Vancouver Barracks, responded in a very able manner to the toast, "The Armies and Navies of Great Britain and the United States" at the Queen's jubilee banquet at the Hotel Portland, Portland, Ore., on June 22.

A clever swindler representing himself to be "Dr. Sheldon of the U. S. Navy," has been obtaining small sums of money from the proprietors of girls' boarding schools in New York State and in New Jersey. (There is no Dr. Sheldon in the Navy, nor indeed any officer of that name in it.)

Lieut. Col. E. L. Randall, 8th Inf., of Fort D. A. Russell went this week to Hailey, Idaho, to investigate the reported Indian trouble there. It is thought the gathering of the Bannocks has no hostile meaning, but is merely for the purpose of getting a certain root from which a food preparation is obtained.

The new Army post at Magnolia Bluff near Seattle is now an assured fact, says the Vancouver "Independent." A large sum has been allotted to commence operations, and the Quartermaster General of the Army will soon be on the ground to superintend the commencement of the work.

Civilization, with its luminous wings, is spreading. Now we have Ahlane, a Cherokee Indian chief, taking the Keeley cure at White Plains, N. Y. He arrived at the institute recently, arrayed in the full regalia of his station. He treats Dr. Page with the utmost deference, and thinks he is the white man's greatest medicine man.

Representatives of the Grand Army, the Loyal Legion the Sons of Veterans, the Order of Lincoln and Woman's Relief Corps met at Indianapolis June 30 and formed the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Memorial Association, the object being to care for the grave of the mother of President Lincoln, who is buried in Spencer County, Gov. Mount of Indiana was elected president of the association.

The following have been appointed cadets at the Naval Academy: Oscar F. Fleet, Clinton, N. C.; Edwin O. Cole, Carthage, N. C., alternate; K. D. Alsop, Shaw, Miss.; Fred L. Oliver, Charlotte, N. C.; Robert Ruark, Southport, N. C., alternate; Theodore J. Surman, Carvinville, Ill.; Paul W. Beck, Jacksonville, Ill., alternate; Joseph L. Hileman, Iron Gate, Va.; Ernest F. Deacon, Fluman, Va., alternate; Ernest A. Burks, Jackson, Tenn.

Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, our new Minister to Spain, called at the State Department June 30, and took the oath of office. Later, in company with Capt. Bliss and Lieut. Dyer, respectively Military and Naval Attachés at the U. S. Legation at Madrid, Mr. Woodford called upon the Spanish Minister at Washington and paid his respects, in accordance with the usual custom. Mr. Woodford and his companions expect to sail about July 20th.

Secretary Long arrived at Boston on the Dolphin on June 29 from his trip along the northern New England coast, and proceeded at once to his home at Hingham, Mass. During his absence from Washington he has carefully inspected the Boston and Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yards, and, while impressed with their advantages and possibilities, he says that some additional facilities must be provided by Congress before repairs can be made at either to the same extent as at Norfolk and New York.

Master-at-Arms Thos. J. Kenny, of the Indiana, while correcting a breach of discipline committed by Seaman Philip F. Carter, during a muster for the distribution of beer on June 30, was suddenly stabbed in the back by Carter with a bayonet, and died a few moments after. Before Carter could move hardly a step he was grabbed by seamen and placed in irons. A court of inquiry was appointed and Carter will undoubtedly be tried for murder by the civil authorities. The surgeons of the vessel rendered prompt aid to Kenny, but he died almost before his clothing could be loosened to get at the wound.

Captain S. A. Day, 5th U. S. Artillery, who recently returned from Japan, speaks of the Japanese people in the warmest and highest terms relative to their kindness and hospitality, especially to Americans, and of their friendly feeling towards this country which they regard, of all the Western countries, as their best friend. He also says it is impossible at this time to send a package of, say, 100 lbs. or more by freight, passage for which had not been engaged last fall. This is indicative of the large amount of trade being done between Japan and the United States, which has, of course, been largely increased at this time, owing to revision of the tariff laws in the United States.

The chief of staff of the sound money, McKinley Inaugural and Grant monument parades was presented June 29 with a handsome silver testimonial valued at \$700 by the members of the staffs that served under him during the parades mentioned. The presentation took place at the United Service Club, New York. The members of the committee which had charge of the presentation were Gen. Nicholas W. Day, Col. Francis J. Crilly, Maj. G. de F. Barton, Hon. Edson Lewis, Col. Charles N. Swift, W. R. Spooner and John G. Wintjen. The following inscription explains the object of the testimonial: "Presented at United Service Club, June 29, 1897, to Paymr. A. Noel Blakeman, U. S. N., Chief of Staff, Sound Money, McKinley Inaugural, and Grant Monument Parades by those who served with and under him on the staff. In testimony of their appreciation of his ability, sterling character and gentlemanly courtesy."



Benjamin Vergara is Minister of War and Navy in Chili's new Cabinet.

Lieut. Col. W. L. Haskin, 2d U. S. Art., will spend his leave at Waterford, Conn.

Col. Loomis L. Langdon, U. S. A., retired, and family, are at Cold Spring House, Wickford, R. I.

Lieut. Chas. Crawford, 21st U. S. Inf., rejoined this week at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., from leave.

Capt. D. T. Wells, 8th U. S. Inf., on leave waiting retirement, is at 1300 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Lieut. M. W. Rowell, 5th U. S. Cav., will spend the summer with his family at Beach House, Sea Girt, N. J.

Capt. M. F. Waltz, U. S. A., is spending his vacation from Memphis Institute, in New York City with his family.

Lieut. F. H. Sargent, 8th U. S. Inf., visiting at Necedah, Wis., has received a three weeks' extension of his leave.

Mrs. H. S. Taber, widow of Capt. H. S. Taber, Corps of Engineers, is residing at 1624 Louisiana street, Little Rock, Ark.

Lieut. E. S. Avis, 18th U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort McPherson, Ga., to undergo a course of medical treatment there.

Chaplain O. J. Nave, U. S. A., who is at present at 150 Fifth avenue, New York City, has had his leave extended three months.

Capt. Geo. McClellan, 5th U. S. Art., left Fort Wadsworth this week with his children to spend a few weeks at Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Capt. John McA. Webster, 22d U. S. Inf., on six months' sick leave, since April 4 last, is at the Island House, Mackinac Island, Mich.

Lieut. J. T. Kerr, 17th Inf., and Mrs. Kerr sail July 12 for Japan, where their address until Dec. 1 will be, care of American Consul General, Yokohama, Japan.

Lieut. W. A. Phillips, 2d U. S. Inf., will spend his leave of three months at Paris. His address will be care Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, France.

Capt. G. P. Cotton, 1st U. S. Art., and bride have arrived safe and sound abroad and are at present in England. They are expected to return about the end of November.

Lieut. E. S. Walton, 18th U. S. Inf., of Fort Bliss, Tex., was married June 17 at Chicago to Miss Emma L. Nichols, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace W. Nichols, of this city.

Capt. Peter Leary, Jr., and Lieuts. L. G. Berry and A. M. Hunter, with Battery D, 4th Artillery, rejoined at Fort McHenry June 24 from a tour of artillery practice at Fort Monroe.

Mrs. Baldwin and sons, Herbert and Marion, who have been spending the winter east, left this week for San Francisco, Cal., to join Capt. W. H. Baldwin, C. S., who is stationed at that place.

Lieuts. E. C. Carnahan and E. Sigerfoos, 5th U. S. Inf., with a detachment went from Fort McPherson to the target range at Waco, Ga., this week to make a survey and a map of the route.

Lieut. H. T. Allen, 2d U. S. Cav., and Mrs. Allen, sailed for Europe June 29, on the steamship Lahm, en route to Berlin, Germany, where Lieut. Allen will enter upon his duties as Military Attaché.

Lieut. W. O. Clark, 12th U. S. Inf., an able and experienced officer, has been appointed regimental adjutant in succession to Lieut. Chas. H. Barth, whose four years' detail in the position expired June 20.

At the recent commencement of the Columbian University, School of Graduate Studies, District of Columbia, the degree of Master of Science was conferred upon Thomas Alfred Witherspoon, a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy.

At the recent annual commencement of the Corcoran Scientific School, of the Columbian College, the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon Miss Anna Campbell Kelton, daughter of the late Gen. J. C. Kelton, Adj. Gen. U. S. A.

Lieut. Powell Clayton, Jr., 5th Cav., has left Fort Leavenworth for a tour of Europe. The young officer is a son of Minister Powell Clayton, and his pa sent him a check for \$1,000 with which to "do" Europe. He is a very popular young officer.—Kansas City Times.

While the son of Lieut. Greble, of Fort Adams, was bicycling, June 23, his wheel struck a dog and he was thrown violently to the ground. Young Greble was assisted to the Fort and upon examination it was found that he had sustained a fracture of the collar bone.—Newport Herald.

Justice Putnam of the New York Supreme Court, with his wife and son, returned to "Putnam Place," their country residence, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on June 25, after a month's sojourn at the Pensacola Navy Yard, where they were the guests of the Commandant, Comdr. N. W. Reisinger.

Mournfully the Youngstown "News" says: "The time is fast approaching when the regimental headquarters, band and one company of the 13th U. S. Infantry will be removed from Fort Niagara to Fort Porter." advises instant steps to have artillery or cavalry with headquarters sent to Niagara and expresses the opinion that "it would be a wise move to urge the removal of the entire 13th Infantry." Oh, Self, Self!

Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., intends to sail from Boston, July 10, on his new Arctic expedition. The present trip is simply preparatory to next year's exploration, which may continue three, four or five years, with the intention of reaching the North Pole if possible. This summer's trip will not be over three months in duration, and is merely to get together Esquimaux, dogs and sledges for use next year.

Bicyclists who ride at too fast a pace over the paths at Fort Snelling, Minn., in future, will be quickly brought to a halt by any sentinel, who observes them, as orders have been issued to stop reckless and fast riding. Recently a tandem team moving at a high rate of speed nearly ran over an officer, forcing him to get to one side. Very shortly after the tandem might have been seen, and was seen, being walked off the military reservation by a sentinel who was unreasonable enough to tell the scorchers that they were a nuisance and that the military occupants of the post would exercise entire military jurisdiction over the reservation and its visitors.

Among those present at the garden party given June 28 by Queen Victoria, at Buckingham Palace, were all the members of the U. S. Special Embassy and their wives, excepting Rear Admiral Miller and his wife, the latter being still in attendance upon her sick daughter; U. S. Ambassador Colonel John Hay and Mrs. Hay, the Secretary of the U. S. Embassy, Mr. Henry White, and Mrs. White; the Second Secretary of the U. S. Embassy, Mr. J. E. Carter, and Mrs. Carter; the U. S. Naval Attaché, Commander J. C. Colwell, and Mrs. Colwell; former Governor Levi P. Morton and Miss Morton; Chauncey M. Depew, Bishops Potter, Whipple, Doane and Leonard and their wives, and many others.

Lieut. L. H. Lewis, 9th U. S. Inf., was a visitor in Rochester, N. Y., this week.

Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield and Mrs. Schofield, will spend the summer at Bar Harbor, Me.

Capt. Geo. H. Morgan, 3d U. S. Cav., has rejoined at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., from a month's leave.

The latest address of Col. G. F. Towle, U. S. A., traveling abroad, is care of Banque Ionienne, Athens, Greece.

Lieut. L. W. Cornish, 5th U. S. Cav., was expected to join at Fort Ringgold, Texas, this week for a tour of duty.

Capt. D. A. Frederick, 7th U. S. Inf., who is visiting at Marshallville, Ga., has had his leave extended one month.

Lieut. John C. McArthur, 2d U. S. Inf., arrived this week at Bryan, S. D., to encamp with the National Guard, July 3 to 12.

Capt. C. Wilcox, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., who lately returned from abroad, has been visiting relatives at 1901 I street, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. A. C. Nissen, 6th U. S. Cav., was expected to leave Fort Myer, Va., the latter part of this week on a month's visit to Clinton, O.

Capt. W. V. Richards, 16th U. S. Inf., has now got comfortably settled down to his duties in Chicago as Aide-de-Camp to General Brooke.

Capt. Geo. Mitchell, 2d U. S. Art., on leave in Washington, D. C., for some weeks past, is expected to rejoin at Fort Adams, R. I., early next week.

Lieut. W. M. Crofton, 1st U. S. Inf., is a recent visitor to Governors Island, where he was the guest of Lieut. L. H. Strother, A. D. C. to General Merritt.

Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, 5th U. S. Inf., is preparing to leave Fort McPherson, Ga., to spend a portion of July in camp with the National Guard of Illinois.

Capt. F. C. Grugan with his Battery H, 2d U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Trumbull, Conn., June 30, from a short tour of artillery practice at Fort Slocum and Willets Point.

Capt. R. P. Strong and Lieut. Clarence Deems, 4th U. S. Art., with Battery C, from Fort McHenry, arrived at Fort Monroe, June 29, for a short season of artillery practice.

Capt. C. H. Murray, 4th U. S. Cav., under orders issued early in May last, changes base this week from college duty at Providence, R. I., to similar duty at Storrs, Conn.

Capt. William Ennis and Lieuts. L. H. Walker and C. P. Townsley, with Batteries G and I, 4th U. S. Art., arrived at Fort Monroe, June 25, for a short season of artillery practice.

Capt. W. H. C. Bowen, 5th Inf., with his Co. E, was to leave Fort McPherson, Ga., the latter part of this week for Tuscaloosa, to encamp from July 5th to 12th with Alabama troops.

Lieut. H. D. Wise, 9th U. S. Inf., after a pleasant tour of duty at Governors Island, dating from October, 1895, is preparing to join his regiment at Sackett Harbor, about the middle of July.

Lieuts. E. F. Taggart and L. H. Gross, 6th U. S. Inf., and a detachment from Fort Thomas, joined the camp of U. S. troops on the exposition grounds at Nashville, Tenn., early in the week.

Mr. Harold M. Sewall, our recently appointed Minister to Hawaii, arrived at Honolulu June 3, accompanied by his wife. A reception to him by Admiral Beardslee on the Philadelphia, on the evening of June 16 was a brilliant affair.

Lieut. J. A. Harman, 6th U. S. Cav., left Fort Myer, Va., this week to spend from July 6 to 12 in camp with Georgia troops at Meldrim, near Savannah. He will be joined there by Lieut. J. W. Heavey, 5th Inf., of Fort McPherson.

Maj. C. W. Miner, 6th Inf., and the battalion under his command on duty at the Exposition at Nashville, acted as a complimentary escort to the Governor of Tennessee and Georgia on June 26, who visited Nashville, etc., on that day.

Lieut. Carlo B. Brittain, U. S. N., was married June 29 at Richmond, Ky., to Miss Mary Elizabeth Collins Baldwin, daughter of Col. T. E. Baldwin, a wealthy farmer and stock raiser. After a short wedding tour the married couple will go to the Naval Academy.

A commission of Mexican army officers, appointed by President Diaz, consisting of Gen. José Marit Parez, Maj. Eustaquio Duran and Capt. Raimundo Perez, are on a visit of observation to the arms factories and military stations of the U. S. They will spend about three months in this country and will then leave for Europe for the same object.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are: Capt. G. D. Fitch, Lieut. J. D. L. Hartman, Lieut. W. M. Wright, Lieut. C. C. Jameson, Lieut. W. B. Ladue, Lieut. J. R. M. Taylor, Lieut. M. B. Saffold, Lieut. G. H. Shelton, Lieut. J. F. Stephens, Murray Hill; Capt. D. A. Lyle, Waldorf; Lieut. M. M. Patrick, Imperial; Capt. J. D. Poindexter, Savoy.

An incipient riot at Key West between whites and negroes, growing out of an assault by one of the latter upon a woman and an attempt of the former to lynch the culprit, caused the Governor of Florida to ask for the aid of the troops at Key West Barracks in addition to the local militia. This was done but the matter seems to have been ended without serious consequences.

On June 29 the Governor of Idaho telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior that 300 Bannock Indians from Fort Hall had left their reservation, and that trouble was feared. Secretary Bliss recommended to Secretary of War Alger that troops be employed if necessary to protect the lives and property of settlers, and to compel the return of the Indians to their reservation. Serious trouble is not anticipated.

The harrowing information comes all the way from Great Neck, Long Island, that the target practice with heavy guns is doing serious injury to the nervous systems of the inhabitants, and what is even worse, the farmers are worrying over their setting hens, as they say the continued jarring will destroy the eggs, and there will soon be a scarcity of "broilers." The housewives complain that the shaking of the earth has the same effect upon the pans of milk as a thunder storm.

Miss Laura Delphine Kilpatrick, youngest daughter of the late General Hugh Judson Kilpatrick, U. S. A., was married to Mr. Harry H. Morgan, June 29 in the small private chapel in the residence of Archbishop Corrigan at 452 Madison avenue, New York City. Only the immediate relatives of the couple witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by the Archbishop. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Lieut. William Carroll Rafferty, 1st U. S. Art. After the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Harry H. Morgan, the bridegroom, is the only son of Judge P. H. Morgan, late of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. He has lately received the appointment of U. S. Consul to Horgen, Switzerland, and sailed for Europe June 30, with his bride.

## CONGRESS.

As Congress is not disposed to perfect any general legislation during its extra session, its proceedings are of no great interest or importance. Among the measures introduced are the following:

S. 2168.—Granting payment to John Shearer for the burial and funeral expenses in the interment of John G. Kyle, Lieut., 1st Regiment, U. S. Cav.

S. 2190.—For the relief of the estate of Emmet Crawford, deceased, late Captain.

S. 2159.—For the relief of Pay Insp. John H. Stevenson, U. S. N.

In the House, June 17, Mr. Jones, of Washington, has presented a memorial of the Legislature of Washington, urging the establishment of a national soldiers' home upon the site of Fort Sherman; also one in relation to the survivors of the Indian war of 1855 and 1856 in the Territory of Washington.

Mr. McAleer introduced a memorial of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the reappointment and retirement General Gregg as Captain.

A favorable report has been made on the bill to pay to the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works its claim for damages and losses incurred in the construction of the armored battleship Texas.

Mr. Pitney introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 67) authorizing the Secretary of War to expend the sum of \$75,000 for construction of a sea wall at Sandy Hook, N. J.

The House has passed the joint resolution (H. Res. 61), providing that the sum of \$100,000 be appropriated, to be immediately available, to enable the Secretary of the Navy to execute pressingly needed repairs upon Dry Dock No. 3, at the New York Navy Yard.

Senator Smith has introduced this amendment: "The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to test to his satisfaction the Holland submarine boat recently built for the John P. Holland Torpedo Boat Company at the Crescent Shipyard, Elizabethport, N. J., and named Holland; and if in his judgment the said boat is suitable for naval use he is further authorized to purchase the same at a price not exceeding \$100,000, and to contract for as many more of a similar type as he may desire, and as the sum fixed in the act of June 10, 1896, will pay for."

The President has signed the joint resolution (S. R. 40) authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point Carlos Gutierrez, of Salvador.

Senator Perkins has re-introduced a bill to authorize a retired list for enlisted men and appointed petty officers of the United States Navy.

Bills have been introduced into the House by Mr. Low, to reappoint Warren C. Beach a Captain in the Army, and to place him on the retired list in addition to the number now authorized; and by Mr. McCleary, granting a pension to Charlotte M. Bryson, widow of Andrew Bryson, late Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy—to the Committee on Pensions.

In the Senate, June 12: Mr. Wellington introduced a bill (S. 2134) for the relief of C. Wright Geddes, late a 1st Assistant Engineer, U. S. N.

Mr. Allen submitted these resolutions:

Resolved, That the distinction heretofore made in granting pensions by special act of Congress between the equally meritorious widows of officers of the volunteer Army and Navy and those of enlisted men, sailors, and marines is unjust and un-American and should be abandoned, and that hereafter all such persons should be pensioned equally.

And be it further resolved, That differences in rank between citizens of the United States when serving as officers and enlisted men, sailors and marines, in the military and naval forces cease by the laws of this country when such persons return to private life and take their respective stations in society, and that thereafter no distinction in rank can or does exist between them. They were laid on the table subject to the call of Senator Allen.

A bill reported from the Senate Pensions Committee grants a pension of \$8 a month each to the surviving soldiers and the widows of soldiers of various Indian wars. The increase in the pension payments by the act will be about \$7,500,000.

In the Senate, June 15, Mr. Jones, of Arkansas (by request), submitted the following resolution, which was read and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to inform the Senate on the following points, namely:

"1. Whether the following named persons are or have been held as prisoners by the Secretary of the Navy or under his authority in Massachusetts: Jesse G. Crain, Louis V. Eytine, C. W. Dwyer, Joseph J. Wiles, Michael P. Mooney, James Skelly, Charles Brown, John J. Harrington, and S. A. Weirman; and whether they have, with or without the assent of the naval officers in charge of them, sent a letter to George F. Ormsby, Esq., requesting him to act as their attorney, or to appoint such as he might deem necessary, in obtaining their release and redress from the losses suffered by them from their sentences of courts-martial."

"2. Whether the judicial records of their trials by courts-martial, in the custody of the United States Navy Department, are open to the inspection of their attorneys in the same manner as other judicial records of other courts constituted under the laws of the United States."

"3. Whether the records of these trials show and state that the charges upon which these prisoners were tried and sentenced (if at all) were within the jurisdiction of a court-martial as limited by article 43, section 1624, United States Revised Statutes; and whether they were all tried on 'charges other' than those 'furnished' them 'at the time' they originally began to be 'under arrest' or in confinement; and whether, if so, the record shows that it 'appeared' to the court-martial that said charges were not prohibited by said article 43 from trial; and if so, how."

"4. Whether when said prisoners were first placed in arrest or confinement they were furnished with copies of any charge or charges of any offense alleged to have been committed by them and known to the authority by whom they were thus deprived of liberty; if not, how long such knowledge of the cause of their imprisonment remained so unfurnished to them, and how long they remained prisoners under a bare order or lettre de cachet of without being informed specifically and in writing of the nature and cause of their arrest and imprisonment as required by article 43, section 1624, United States Revised Statutes."

H. R. 3461, Mr. Shafrod, appropriates \$25,000 for a bronze statue in honor of the women who during the war of the rebellion attended the sick and dying soldiers of the United States upon the field of battle, and that the officers of the Loyal Legion of the United States be empowered to select the design of such statue, and the same be erected, under the direction of the Secretary of War, on grounds belonging to the United States, in the city of Washington, D. C.

H. R. 3662 appropriates \$200,000 for a dry dock at League Island, its total cost not to exceed \$1,200,000.



## FORT MONROE, VA.

Fort Monroe, June 29, 1897.

Capt. Tasker H. Bliss, C. S. and Q. M., has been relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, and has been detailed as Military Attaché at Madrid, Spain. Capt. Bliss expects to be able to leave the post on June 30. 1st Lieut. W. B. Homer, 5th Art., has been detailed as A. C. S. and 1st Lieut. S. E. Allen, 5th Art., as A. A. Q. M. of the post, in place of Capt. Bliss, who held both these positions.

1st Lieut. H. L. Harris, 1st Art., is still at the post before the board for examination for promotion. 1st Lieut. John R. Williams, 3d Art., who has recently been detailed as Military Attaché at Berne, Switzerland, was at the post on June 28, on a short visit to his friends before leaving for abroad.

Batteries G and I, 4th Artillery, from Washington Barracks, arrived on the evening of June 26 for their annual artillery target practice. Battery C, 4th Artillery, from Fort McHenry, arrived from Baltimore June 29, for the same purpose.

1st Lieut. G. O. Squier, 3d Art., instructor in electricity and mines, left the post June 26 for a visit to Europe, where he expects to spend the next three months.

The officers of the garrison and a team from the Navy, at anchor in Hampton Roads will play a game of baseball in the fort this afternoon.

## JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., June 26, 1897.

Few military posts in the country have been the subjects of newspaper talk to such an extent as Jefferson Barracks lately has, especially since General Henry, with headquarters and band, left for Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. We can hardly pick up any of the St. Louis daily papers without finding therein a lengthy article about what should be done here and what shouldn't. The post would no doubt make a good station for a regiment of infantry, if the proposed improvements were carried out, but it is doubted very much if it ever will make a cavalry post, no matter what is done to it. One of the newspapers says that the drill grounds already cleared up are large enough for a regiment of cavalry, and with very little expense (\$13,000 more than sufficient), the sinkholes could be filled and the grounds fixed up in great shape, and the material from the buildings, to be torn down, would help to a great extent to fill up the holes.

The fact is that the drill grounds we now have are not large enough to properly deploy a squadron of cavalry, and to execute any movements, after deployment, such as change of direction, etc., is well-nigh impossible and it is doubtful if we, even at an enormous expense, ever could get a ground fit for a whole regiment of cavalry to drill on. As to sinkholes, there could be picked out a few of the best that would take the material from all the old buildings, planned to be torn down, and, with the \$13,000 on top of it, they still would hold more.

What ultimately will be the destiny of this place and what troops will be stationed here is the subject of all kinds of guesswork. St. Louis is sure that our regimental band will be back here and we here doubt it. St. Louis says that Col. Carpenter will come here to take command, making the post cavalry headquarters again and we doubt that too, and so on.

The two new double sets of officers' quarters, recently finished, are now occupied and all the officers are comfortably quartered on the "officers' row," with the exception of a few, who occupy the old quarters overlooking the river, on each side of the old parade ground. The new set of barracks, put up in the same place as the one burned down about a year ago, and just finished, are also occupied, Troops A and D having taken possession. The next move will be the tearing down of the old building formerly used by the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Department, half of which was burned down in 1893.

Since our band left us it is rather dull here, and it is not so nice to mount guard with the music that our "wind-jammers" furnish as it was with the band, of which the 3d had just cause to be proud. Last Sunday the 1st Regiment Band of the National Guard of Missouri came up here and played at guard-mounting, which gave "The Republic" cause to give us the following in its Monday edition: "As readers of the 'Republic' well know, the Marine Band has been transferred to Fort Ethan Allen and the Government troops must now depend upon the State military organization to furnish music." Also: "The officers at the barracks do not propose to be without the services of a first-class band, and it seems that the 1st Regiment Band will satisfactorily supply the need of the hour." The "Republic" seems to think that soldiering without music is out of the question, apparently not aware of how many military posts we have that never had a "marine" or any other kind of band within their gates.

## A PACIFIC COAST PROJECT.

San Diego, Cal., June 7, 1897.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

It is amusing to an impartial observer to read the evidence (?), pro and con, regarding the qualifications of the rival points for what they please to call "a deep water harbor" at either San Pedro or Santa Monica, Cal. The writer spent two months in Los Angeles, and frequently visited both the places named. Santa Monica is situated on the shore of an open roadstead, where one can see miles of open beach running north and south, in fact it is the broad Pacific ocean that lies before you, and the coast as far as the eye can see has not even an indentation, and yet you will hear it called Santa Monica "bay" by people whom it must be presumed do not know what a "bay" is—a pure fictitious phantasm conceived in the minds of those who are so anxious to build a harbor where it would literally be throwing money into the ocean to be swallowed up in the quicksands which are known to exist all along the shore from San Diego to San Francisco. What they please to call the "inner harbor" at San Pedro is simply a cove, or inlet, where the water is so shallow that the Pacific coast passenger steamers Santa Rosa and Corona have been obliged to anchor outside the little island at its south point every time the writer has been on board en route from San Francisco to San Diego, or vice versa. The steamers and other vessels have to unload on lighters, and passengers and baggage have to be taken on shore on steam tugs nine times out of ten. It will take a mint of money to build a commodious deep water harbor, or a harbor of refuge at either San Pedro or Santa Monica, and in San Diego the project has been looked upon as one of the greatest wild-cat schemes that was ever conceived to cinch the U. S. Treasury. Only 100 miles south of San Pedro lies the natural bay and har-

bor of San Diego, where the fleets of the world could ride safely at anchor if all the cyclones, simoons and typhoons were blowing great guns, the bay and harbor being thoroughly land-locked, and in perfect condition, not requiring any Government money to be spent on it except for the fortifications which are now under way. Nearly the whole of our new Navy stationed on the Pacific coast, including some of our largest cruisers, have crossed the bar frequently without any delay, there being an average of 24 feet of water on the bar all the time and 27 feet at high water. The people East do not realize what an immense steal it would be from our National Treasury to try and build a harbor of any kind at either San Pedro or Santa Monica, Cal. Enclosed find a diagram of coast at both places.

ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

## FORT PORTER, NEW YORK.

The first attempt to hold a regularly organized field day at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., was made on June 22, under the direction of Lieut. Louis H. Bash, 13th U. S. Inf., and proved a great success. The weather was perfect and a large number of spectators, including the charming faces and tasteful gowns of the ladies of the post and of the city, added lustre to the scene and made it all the more interesting. Aside from walks, runs, hurdle races, jumping, putting shot, etc., there was a new event added, viz., that of retiring sharpshooters. This was distinctively military in its nature and was the most interesting of the series. Ten white chalk lines were marked off on the turf ten yards apart, like the gridiron of a football field, while 20 yards from the first one was a starting line. On the first 10-yard line lay some dismantled army rifles, that is, the rifles taken apart and their component elements piled together with ten blank cartridges for each rifle. The contestants lined up on the starting line, and, at the word, ran to the first gridiron line, where they were obliged to sit down, put their rifles together, pick up the cartridges, load and fire a shot toward the starting point. Then they rose, ran to the next 10-yard line, threw themselves down into the regulation sharpshooters' position and fired another shot to the rear, and so on. The work simulated that of retiring sharpshooters under fire with the exception of the work of assembling the pieces, which was a test of the men's familiarity and skill with the mechanism of the weapon.

While no great records were made, the events were well contested, and it was an excellent preliminary test for the competitors, and future contests will show increased rivalry and power, as well as faster records.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., June 29, 1897.

The following gives the personnel of the thirty-seven members of the new fourth-class of naval cadets, admitted at the May examinations, and who are now quartered on the Santee and beginning their first instructions in the Naval Academy:

Charles Lawrence Bruff, of West Point, N. Y., appointed from the 17th district of New York, is a son of Capt. L. L. Bruff, U. S. A., and educated at Ithaca High School.

Harold Earle Cook, of Northampton, Mass., is the son of Capt. F. A. Cook, U. S. N., and was educated in the public and private schools of Washington and Baltimore, and at St. John's College, Annapolis.

Garrard Post Nightingale, of Babylon, N. Y., appointed from the 1st district of New York; educated in the High School of Babylon.

Wm. Malcolm Robertson, of Dunbrook, Miss., appointed from the 4th district of Mississippi; was educated at the Macon High School.

Roger Williams, of Chatham Centre, N. Y., appointed from the 19th Congressional District of New York; was educated at the Chatham Academy.

Manley Hale Simons, of Portland, Me., appointed from the 1st district of Maine, is the son of Dr. M. H. Simons, U. S. N., and was educated at the Newport (R. I.) High School.

W. H. Allen, of Florence, S. C., was appointed from the 6th district of South Carolina; was educated at the South Carolina College.

John H. Furse, of Savannah, Ga., was appointed from the 1st district of Georgia; was educated at the Savannah High School.

I. E. Bass, of Carley, Miss., was appointed from the 6th district of Mississippi, and was educated at the Columbia High School.

Harold Colvocoresses, Annapolis, Md., was appointed from the 3d district of New Jersey, is the son of Lieut. Comdr. G. P. Colvocoresses, U. S. N., and was educated at St. John's College, Annapolis.

Naval Cadet G. C. Lawrenson, of St. Francisville, La., was appointed from the 6th district of Louisiana; was educated at the University of Louisiana.

T. H. Wheeler, of Wheeler, Ala., was appointed from the 8th district of Alabama, and was educated at the Washington High School.

Geo. C. Westerfelt, of Corpus Christi, Texas, was appointed from the 11th district of Texas, and educated at the Corpus Christi Public School.

Alfred Graham Howe, of Washington, D. C., was appointed from the 2d district of Indiana, is the son of Capt. Walter Howe, U. S. A., and was educated at the Washington High School.

John C. Fremont, Jr., of New Brighton, N. Y., was appointed from the 10th district of New York, and was educated at the Staten Island Academy. He is the son of Lieut. John C. Fremont, U. S. N., and grandson of Gen. John C. Fremont.

John T. Burrell, Clark County, Virginia, was appointed from the 7th district of Virginia, and educated at the Clayhill Academy, Clarke County, Va.

O. H. Oakley, Lincoln, Neb., was appointed from the 1st district of Nebraska, and was educated at the Burwell Hall Academy, O.

William H. Galbraith, of Knoxville, Tenn., was appointed from the 2d district of Tennessee, is the grandnephew of the famous "Parson Brownlow," known for his fiery editorials before the war, and his persistency in publishing a Union newspaper during the war in Knoxville.

James T. Achers, of Middleville, Mich., was educated at Middleville and Grand Rapids.

Edward L. W. Whitney, of St. Joseph, La., was appointed from the 5th district of Louisiana and was educated at the University of Louisiana.

Daniel P. Mannix, of Washington, D. C., was appointed by the President, and is the son of Lieut. Mannix, late of the U. S. Navy.

Naval Cadet George W. Whitelock, of Winona, Minn., was appointed from the 1st district of Minnesota, and was educated at the Winona High School.

George F. Neale, of Ray Springs, Tenn., was appointed from the 4th district of Tennessee, and was educated at the University of Tennessee.

Theo. A. Kittinger, of Anderson, Ind., was appointed from the 8th district of Indiana and was educated at the Indiana University.

Guy A. Castle, of Milwaukee, Wis., was appointed from the 4th district of Wisconsin, and was educated at Kemper Hall, Kenosha, Wis.

Isaac I. Yates, of Schenectady, N. Y., was appointed from the 21st New York, and was educated at the Union Classical Institute of Schenectady.

John C. Kress, of Loch Haven, Pa., was appointed from the 16th district of Pennsylvania, and was educated at Wilson College, Chambersburg.

Thad. J. Cleveland, of Linden, Ala., was appointed from the 1st district of Alabama, and was educated at the University of Tennessee.

Pickens E. Woodson, of Barbour, Tenn., was educated in the public schools of Barbour.

Bernard J. Tone, of New York City, was appointed from the 9th district of New York, and was educated at Columbia College.

Thos. S. Rich, of Malden, Mass., was appointed from the 7th district of Massachusetts.

Robt. Rhea, of Louisville, Ky., was appointed from the 2d district of Kentucky, and was educated at the Morgan Field High School.

R. W. Foote, of Wilkesbarre, N. C., was appointed from the 8th district, and was educated at the Ronda High School, near Wilkesbarre.

Geo. S. Harris, of Georgia, was appointed from the 7th district of Georgia, and was educated at the Lucy Cobb University.

## FORT ADAMS, R. I.

The field day at Fort Adams, R. I., on June 24, proved a highly successful event. The officers in charge were: Capt. Wm. P. Vose, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. L. Niles, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. S. S. Jordan, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, Adj. 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. H. C. Schumm, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. M. G. Zalinski, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. D. E. Aultman, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. H. F. Jackson, 2d Art.; Add. 2d Lieut. P. M. Kessler, 2d Art.

Neat little programmes were printed and freely distributed. All the events were run on time, and during the intermission the 2d U. S. Artillery Band, under Leader H. A. Hall, rendered choice selections before the large body of spectators. The events and winners of same are given below:

One-mile bicycle race, Mason, B. Time, 2m. 57 sec. 100-yard dash—Final, Marshall, B. Time, 10 1-5 seconds.

Pole vault—Toolin, B. Height, 8 3-10 feet. Wall scaling, 12 feet high, campaign marching order and firing five shots by each man—Battery D, Sergt. Barry, Pvts. Kotsch, Flaherty, Geary and Kuntz. Time, 1m. 35a.

440-yard dash—Marshall, B. Time, 57 3-5 seconds. 2-mile bicycle—Mason, B. Time, 6m. 19 1-4a.

220-yard hurdle—Marshall, B. Time, 29 seconds. Drivers' contest—Fourth section, Sergt. Riley, Pvts. Rich and Hermann.

One-mile walk, heavy marching order—Pvt. Clemons, Hospital Corps. Time, 11m. 19a.

Litter bearer contest, running 100 yards to wounded, dressing wound and carrying same to ambulance—Battery D, Cochrane, McConnell, Hopkins, Kotsch. Time, 3m. 23a.

One-mile go-as-you-please, heavy marching order—Kuntz, D. No time taken.

Gun detachment contest—Battery B, in charge; Corp. Neville, Corporal Nelson, Pvts. West, Trank, West, Maloney, Soderberg, Gulliver, Knipple. Time, 2m. 43 4-5a.

One-mile relay—Won by Battery B. Time, 4m. 3a. The time made in the bicycle races was necessarily slow on account of the short, sharp turns in the track. Pvts. Marshall and Mason carried off the individual honors of the day, each winning every event in which he was entered.

The greatest event of the day was the contest between gun detachments of Light Battery F and Battery B. The former came to "action rear," fired a shot, dismounted piece and carriage, mounted it, fired another shot and "limbered up" in three minutes and thirty-one seconds. This is rather fast time and there were some in the crowd who were of the opinion that it couldn't be beat, but just at that time the detachment from Battery B came into position, went through the same maneuvers and when the piece was limbered up, the time-keeper announced, "Two minutes, forty-three and three-fifths seconds."

## FORT MARION, FLA.

Battery C, 1st Artillery, Capt. Henry W. Hubbell, was out for target practice on Saturday, June 19, under the immediate supervision of Capt. Hubbell and Lieut. Harlow. Capt. Clermont L. Best had charted the harbor to include the extent of the longest range ordnance, and with his range finder had his station at the St. Francis barracks, at the south end of St. Augustine, the fort being at the north end. He was, by the aid of the telephone at the fort, able to give to the gunners the result of each shot fired at the target, a triangle 9 feet high, with 18 feet base, moored 3,965 yards from the fort and riding between two lines of breakers. It is a light frame, with canvas covering, and placed according to the rules for practice (not to the extent of the gun's range), approximated at 8,500 yards.

The object is to perfect each man in the knowledge of the degrees, capabilities of the gun, powder and the effects of the wind, so that he can aim a disappearing gun without seeing the object aimed at. The gunners, directed by their officers in the water battery, prepare the gun for the shot, after learning by telephone the position of the target on the chart as located at the barracks' station, nearly a mile away from the gun. The shot fired, an officer and three enlisted men stationed on the terreplein follow the course of the shot until it strikes by noting through instruments the time taken in its journey. This Corp. Patton announces to his officer, Lieut. Van Deusen, who also observes the result of the shot, and their reports are telephoned to the chart officer at the barracks, who has a gun squad learning the chart. He finds the place on the chart where the shot hit and communicates it to the fort, where 1st Sergt. M. J. Moore records it, and Lieut. Van Deusen communicates it to the officer instructing the gunners in handling the big gun.

The first shot to find the range went 285 yards beyond and 7 yards to the right of the target. The next by 1st Sergt. Hogan, scored 25 beyond and 12 to the left; Sergt. Lynch's shot was 20 beyond and 7 to the right; Sergt. Carwell dropped his shot 9 beyond and 2 to the left; Sergt. MacMannus made a fine line shot of 12 beyond; Sergt. Rose's shot went 40 beyond and 5 to the right; Corp. Orme made a line shot with 65 beyond; Corp. Ellis followed with one 50 short and 6 to the left of the target.



## THE ARMY.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.  
Geo. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

G. O. 39, JUNE 19, 1897. W. D. A. G. O.

Publishes a letter from the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury, explanatory of the decision of that office of June 26, 1896, regarding the construction of the act of March 3, 1885, relating to loss of private property of officers and enlisted men of the Army, published in General Orders, No. 35, Aug. 11, 1896, from this office. In this opinion the Comptroller holds that the act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stat., 250), to provide for the settlement of claims for losses of private property destroyed in the military service does not make the United States the absolute insurer, against all accidents and contingencies, of the reasonable, useful, and necessary property of officers and soldiers. To entitle a person to reimbursement under this clause the loss or destruction must be without fault or negligence, directly or indirectly, near or remote, of the owner, and must have been caused by, or resulted from, some exigency or necessity of the military service. He says: To entitle a person to recover under the first clause of the act of the following facts, among others, must be established:

1. The loss must be of private property of the officer or soldier.

"The articles must not only belong to him, but must be used by him and for him alone, as it were, personal to him in the performance of his duty."

2. The property must be such as the Secretary of War shall decide to be reasonable, to be useful, and to be necessity of the military service, such as would naturally engaged in the public service in the line of duty.

3. The loss must have been without fault or negligence in any degree of the claimant.

4. The loss must have been caused by some exigency or necessity of the militia service, such as would naturally be attributable to and would flow from such service. To establish a case under this act the property must have been lost or destroyed in the military service; not merely while it was in use in that service, but because it was in that service. Being in that service must have been the proximate cause of the loss.

5. The loss must not have been caused by the natural wear and tear, or deterioration, of the articles in ordinary use in the service. Inherent defects in articles on account of which they are unable to stand the ordinary strain of the service, will prevent recovery.

6. Payment must be limited to the commercial value of the articles at the time of their loss and not exceed the value of such articles as it was necessary for the officer or soldier to have in the service. Unusually expensive articles cannot be considered necessary. The purchase price of an article is more likely to be a fair measure of its value than the estimate placed upon it after the purchaser obtains possession of it. The purchase price should not be exceeded without good cause shown.

7. Proof of absence of fault or negligence must state all the circumstances, and be sufficiently elaborate to enable the accounting officers to reach their own conclusions. Mere opinions or conclusions of witnesses, without full statement of facts upon which they are based, are of little value.

8. Any want of proper care either in the claimant or his servant, or the incompetency of the servant, will prevent recovery.

9. It is the duty of owners to care for their property; any voluntary relaxation of that care by intrusting it to others, is negligence within the meaning of the law.

Although under clause second the claimant is not required to show affirmatively that he was not guilty of fault or negligence, this will not be understood as precluding the Government from showing that he was so guilty, and if so found he will not be entitled to recover. Under clause third the claimant must show that he was not guilty of fault or negligence other than of neglecting his own property in his efforts to save that of the Government.

G. O. 12, DEPT. MO., JUNE 22, 1897.

Capt. William V. Richards, 16th Inf., Aide-de-Camp, is designated under the provisions of A. R. 196, to perform the duties prescribed in Small Arms Firing Regulations for the inspector of small arms practice.

By command of Maj. Gen. Brooke:

M. BARBER, A. A. G.

G. O. 11, DEPT. MO., JUNE 21, 1897.

Capt. William V. Richards, 16th Inf., having reported in compliance with par. 6, S. O. 131, current series, War Department, is appointed and announced as Aide-de-Camp on my staff.

JOHN R. BROOKE, Maj. Gen. Comdg.

W. D. A. G. O. JUNE 28, 1897. H. Q. A.

Appointments, promotions, retirements, etc., of commissioned officers of the U. S. A. recorded in the Adjutant General's office during the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1897.

Appointment.—Quartermaster's Department.

1st Lieut. Andrew G. C. Quay, 3d Cav., to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, June 16, 1897, vice Pope, promoted.

Promotions.—Quartermaster's Department.

Maj. John Simpson, Q. M., to be Deputy Quartermaster General with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, June 11, 1897, vice Forsyth, retired.

Capt. James W. Pope, Asst. Q. M., to be Quartermaster with the rank of Major, June 11, 1897, vice Simpson, promoted.

Promotions and Assignments.—Artillery Arm.

Lieut. Col. John I. Rodgers, 2d Art., to be Colonel, June 1, 1897, vice Graham, 5th Art., who vacated commission on accepting that of Brigadier General, to the 5th Artillery.

Maj. William L. Haskin, 1st Art., to be Lieutenant Colonel, June 1, 1897, vice Rodgers, 2d Art., promoted, to the 2d Artillery.

Capt. James M. Ingalls, 1st Art., to be Major, June 1, 1897, vice Haskin, 1st Art., promoted, to the 1st Artillery.

Capt. James Chester, 3d Art., to be Major, June 7, 1897, vice Darling, 3d Art., retired from active service, to the 3d Artillery.

1st Lieut. Clement L. Best, 1st Art., to be Captain, June 1, 1897, vice Ingalls, 1st Art., promoted, to the 1st Artillery.

1st Lieut. John D. C. Hoskins, 3d Art., to be Captain, June 7, 1897, vice Chester, 3d Art., promoted, to the 3d Artillery.

2d Lieut. Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr., 5th Art., to be 1st Lieutenant, June 1, 1897, vice Best, 1st Art., promoted, to the 1st Artillery.

2d Lieut. Archibald Campbell, 3d Art., to be 1st Lieutenant, June 7, 1897, vice Hoskins, 3d Art., promoted, to the 3d Artillery.

Add. 2d Lieut. Lloyd England, 3d Art., to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 5th Artillery, June 1, 1897, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice McGlachlin, promoted.

Add. 2d Lieut. James W. Hinkley, Jr., 5th Art., to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 3d Artillery, June 7, 1897, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Campbell, promoted, to the 3d Artillery.

1st Lieut. Hunter Liggett, 5th Inf., to be Captain, June 1, 1897, vice Romeyn, 5th Inf., retired from active service, to the 5th Infantry.

2d Lieut. Charles C. Clark, 9th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, June 1, 1897, vice Liggett, 5th Inf., promoted, to the 5th Infantry.

2d Lieut. Vernon A. Caldwell, 25th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, June 7, 1897, vice Defrees, 5th Inf., retired from active service, to the 5th Infantry.

Retirement.

At his own request, having served over 30 years, sec. 1243, Revised Statutes.

Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, June 22, 1897.

Commission vacated by new appointment.

By Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, his commission as Colonel 3d Cavalry, June 19, 1897.

Transfers.—Cavalry Arm.

2d Lieut. Elmer Lindsley, from the 6th Cav., to the 4th Cavalry, June 24, 1897, vice Reeves, transferred to the 6th Cavalry.

2d Lieut. James H. Reeves, from the 4th Cavalry to the 6th Cavalry, June 24, 1897, vice Lindsley, transferred to the 4th Cavalry.

Infantry Arm.

1st Lieut. James E. Normoyle, from the 25th Inf., to the 5th Infantry, June 24, 1897, vice Caldwell, transferred to the 25th Infantry.

1st Lieut. Vernon A. Caldwell, from the 5th Inf., to the 25th Infantry, June 24, 1897, vice Normoyle, transferred to the 5th Infantry.

Casualties.

Capt. George W. Kingsbury (retired), died June 22, 1897, at Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Capt. Horace B. Sarson (retired), died June 22, 1897, at Omaha, Neb.

SAM'L BRECK, Act. Adj. Gen.

G. O. 15, JUNE 21, 1897. DEPT. COLORADO.

Amends in some minor respects the provisions of General Orders, No. 7, current series, prescribing under A. R. 230 rules, etc., for the practical instruction of the troops serving in the Department of the Colorado.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

1st Lieut. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, will take charge temporarily of the office of the Engineer Officer of the Department of Texas. (S. O. 66, D. T., June 22.)

Payments of troops in the Department of Texas, on the muster of June 30, 1897, will be made as follows: By Maj. Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas; by Maj. John L. Bullis, Paymr., by express, at Fort Bliss, Brown, Clark, McIntosh and Ringgold, and Camp Eagle Pass, Texas. (S. O. 67, D. T., June 23.)

Majs. George W. Baird and Charles McClure, Paymrs., are relieved from duty at their present stations and will proceed to and take stations as directed in par. 6, S. O. 133, c. s., War Department. (S. O. 113, D. M., June 23.)

The following changes of station of members of the Hospital Corps are ordered. Hospital Steward Wolf Aisenman from Fort Sam Houston to Fort Ringgold, Texas; Pvt. Charles Smith from Fort Sam Houston to Fort Bliss, Texas; Pvt. William W. Hynes from Fort Bliss to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (S. O. 67, D. T., June 23.)

Capt. Andrew G. C. Quay, A. D. C., will proceed to Washington, D. C., and on completion of his duties there he will return to his station at Chicago, Ill. (S. O. 114, D. M., June 24.)

Maj. John P. Baker, Paymr., is relieved from duty in the Department of Texas. (S. O. 68, D. T., June 24.)

Maj. James W. Pope, Q. M., is relieved from duty at Bismarck, N. D., and will proceed to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., and assume charge of the construction of public buildings at that post. (H. Q. A., June 29.)

The following named officers of the Corps of Engineers are relieved from and assigned to duty in the Light House Establishment, as follows: Lieut. Col. William A. Jones, upon being relieved from his present duties, will take station at Baltimore, Md., and assume the duties of Engineer of the 4th and 5th Light House Districts, relieving Majs. William H. Bixby and Ernest H. Ruffner. Maj. Ruffner, upon being relieved by Lieut. Col. Jones, will take station at Charleston, S. C., and assume the duties of Engineer of the 6th Light House District, relieving Capt. Frederic V. Abbot. (H. Q. A., June 29.)

Maj. Bixby, upon being so relieved, will take station at Cincinnati, Ohio, and assume the duties of Engineer of the 14th Light House District, relieving Maj. William H. Heuer. (H. Q. A., June 29.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Capt. Frederic V. Abbot will transfer his present river and harbor and fortification duties to Additional 2d Lieut. Edwin R. Stuart, and proceed, on or before Oct. 1, 1897, to St. Paul, Minn., relieve Lieut. Col. William A. Jones of the duties now in his charge, and report in person to the Commanding General, Department of Dakota, for duty as Engineer Officer of that Department. Maj. Ernest H. Ruffner, upon being relieved, will, in addition to his other duties, relieve Additional 2d Lieut. Stuart of the duties temporarily transferred to him by Capt. Abbot. Lieut. Stuart, upon being so relieved, will report to Maj. Ruffner for duty under his immediate orders. Maj. William H. Bixby, upon being relieved, will, in addition to his other duties, relieve Maj. William H. Heuer of all river and harbor work now under his charge. Maj. Heuer, upon being relieved by Maj. Bixby, will take station at San Francisco, Cal., and relieve Maj. Charles E. L. B. Davis of the duties formerly performed by Capt. Cassius E. Gillette, and assume such other duties as may be assigned him by the Chief of Engineers. 1st Lieut. Charles S. Riché, will, on or before Oct. 15, 1897, relieve Maj. Alexander M. Miller of the duties now under his charge, retaining station at Galveston, Tex. Maj. Miller, upon being relieved by Lieut. Riché, will take station in New York City and assume such duties as may be assigned him by the Chief of Engineers, including works on Lake Champlain and the Hudson River. (H. Q. A., June 29.)

Maj. William S. Stanton, will report by letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, for assignment to duty as engineer of the 10th Light House District, to relieve Col. Jared A. Smith, C. E. Maj. Stanton will continue to perform his present duties in addition to that herein assigned him, and will retain station as Oswego, N. Y. (H. Q. A., June 26.)

Capt. Andrew H. Russell, Ord. Dept., is relieved from duty at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and take station as Inspector of Ordnance at the works of the American Hoist and Derrick Company. (H. Q. A., June 26.)

The extension of leave granted Post Chaplain Orville J. Nave, is further extended three months. (H. Q. A., June 26.)

The troops in the Department of Colorado will be paid to include the muster of June 30, 1897, as follows: By Maj. C. C. Sniffen, Paymr., at Fort Douglas, Utah, and Wingate, New Mexico, and clerks and messengers at Department Headquarters; by Maj. E. W. Halford, Paymr.,

at Fort Logan, Colo., Fort DuChesne, Utah, Fort Apache and Whipple Barracks, A. T., and troops detached from posts; by Maj. A. H. Jackson, Paymr., at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, Forts Grant, Huachuca and San Carlos, A. T., and troops detached from posts. (S. O. 48, D. Colo., June 21.)

Leave for three months is granted Col. Thomas F. Barr, Asst. Judge Adv. Gen. (H. Q. A., June 28.)

Capt. Charles M. Gandy, Asst. Surg., on duty at Washington Barracks, D. C., will report in person, on July 1, 1897, to the Governor of the Soldiers' Home, near Washington, D. C., for temporary duty during the absence on leave of Col. William H. Forwood, Asst. Surg. (H. Q. A., June 28.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles Campbell, now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will be sent to Kansas City, Mo., for dental treatment, upon completion of which he will rejoin his station at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (H. Q. A., June 28.)

The following transfers of sergeants of the Signal Corps are made: Sergt. Walter S. Volkmar, now at San Antonio, Texas, to Nashville, Tenn., to relieve 1st Class Sergt. Charles O. Hastings, who will be sent to San Francisco, Cal. (H. Q. A., June 25.)

## CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

2d Lieut. William J. Glasgow, 1st Cav., is relieved from duty at headquarters, Department of Texas. (S. O. 66, D. T., June 22.)

2d Lieut. William H. Osborne, 1st Cav., is detailed to attend the encampments of the National Guard of Missouri from July 4 to Aug. 22. (H. Q. A., June 26.)

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNTT.  
Leave for one month, to take effect about June 25, is granted 2d Lieut. Mathew C. Smith, 2d Cav. (Fort Wingate, N. M.), with permission to apply for an extension of twenty-three days. (S. O. 48, D. Colo., June 21.)

3d CAVALRY.—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav., is further extended seven days. (H. Q. A., June 28.)

The leave granted Capt. George H. Morgan, 3d Cav., is extended 15 days. (H. Q. A., June 24.)

5th CAVALRY.—COLONEL HENRY E. NOYES.

Leave for one month to take effect about July 15 is granted 2d Lieut. Francis LeJ. Parker, 5th Cav., (S. O. 68, D. T., June 24.)

6th CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

Corp. H. G. Vetterlein has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. G. L. Claussen, appointed Corporal in Troop H, 6th Cav.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. August C. Nissen, 6th Cav. (S. O. 153, D. E., June 30.)

8th CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

2d Lieut. Alexander M. Davis, 8th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Vincennes University, Vincennes, Ind., to take effect Oct. 11, 1897. (H. Q. A., June 26.)

10th CAVALRY.—COLONEL GUY V. HENRY.

Sergt. Maj. E. L. Baker, 10th Cav., has had an ambition to attend the great cavalry school at Saumur, France, says the Kansas City "Times," but for the reason that the French government will not permit officers of the U. S. A. to enter the school the War Department decided not to ask such permission for the Sergeant Major. General Miles approved his application and were it not for the action of the French government the enlisted men of the Army would have had a representative at that school. Sergt. Maj. Baker has a very excellent record, both as a soldier and a scholar, and his determination is to make himself proficient in his profession.

1st ARTILLERY.—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

1st Lieut. E. F. McGlachlin, Jr., 1st Art., is temporarily assigned to Battery I, 5th Art. (Fort Hamilton, June 26.)

1st Lieut. E. F. McGlachlin, Jr., 1st Art., is granted 7 days' leave. (Fort Hamilton, June 26.)

1st Lieut. J. V. White, Adj. 1st Art., is detailed Range and Engineer Officer. (St. Francis Barracks, June 29.)

1st Lieut. W. L. Kenly, 1st Art., is detailed Quartermaster Commissary, and in charge of Post Exchange. (Jackson Barracks, June 25.)

2d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL ALEX C. M. PENNINGTON.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Dwight E. Aultman, 2d Art. (S. O. 149, D. E., June 25.)

Battery H, 2d Art., having completed the course of artillery firing will proceed to Willets Point. (Fort Slocum, June 24.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. S. S. Jordan, 2d Art. (Fort Adams, June 25.)

Sergt. H. C. May, H. 2d Art., is detailed clerk in Adjutant's Office. (Fort Slocum, June 17.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Lotus Niles. (Fort Adams, June 24.)

1st Lieut. John Conklin, Jr., 2d Art., is detailed to attend the encampment of the Illinois N. G. from the 1st to the 14th of August, 1897. (H. Q. A., June 26.)

Corp. W. L. Smith has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. C. J. Lehmkuhl, appointed Corporal in Battery A, 2d Artillery.

In the case of Sergt. Thomas Lewis, Battery D, 2d Art., tried by G. C. M. at Fort Adams, and found guilty of conduct to the prejudice, etc., and sentenced "To be reprimanded," the reviewing authority, Gen. Merritt, says: "The sentence is disapproved. There is nothing appearing in the record to show that the accused was disrespectful and insubordinate in manner, tone or intention. Sergt. Lewis will be released from arrest and returned to duty." (S. O. 150, D. E., June 26.)

Principal Musician Augustino D'Aintolo, 2d Art., being fit for duty, will return to Fort Adams. (Washington Barracks, June 23.)

1st Lieut. Cornelius De W. Willecox, 2d Art., will repair to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Adjutant General for duty in his office. (H. Q. A., June 29.)

3d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL MARCUS P. MILLER.

Maj. David H. Kinzie, 3d Art., will upon the arrival at Fort Canby, Washington, of Maj. James Chester, 3d Art., report by telegraph to the Commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to a station in that Department. (H. Q. A., June 26.)

Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. W. A. Simpson, 2d Art. (Fort Adams, June 29.)

Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. H. R. Lemly, 3d Art. (Fort Monroe, June 30.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

2d Lieut. Jos. Wheeler, Jr., 4th Art., will report for duty to the superintendent of the U. S. M. A., West Point, on Aug. 20, 1897, and will be relieved accordingly from instruction at the U. S. Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va. (H. Q. A., June 26.)

Leave for four days is granted Capt. Peter Leary, Jr., 4th Art. (Art. Camp, Fort Monroe, June 14.)

Col. F. L. Guenther, 4th Art., is granted seven days' leave. (Washington Barracks, June 22.)



Battery L, 4th Art., is relieved from duty at camp and will return to Fort McHenry. (Art. Camp, Fort Monroe, June 22.)

1st Lieut. L. G. Berry, 4th Art., will perform temporarily the duties of Ordnance and Exchange Officer. (Fort McHenry, June 28.)

2d Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, Jr., 4th Art., will perform temporarily duties of Regimental and Post Adjutant. (Washington Barracks, June 24.)

Batteries G and I, 4th Art., will proceed June 25 to Fort Monroe for target practice. (Washington Barracks, June 24.)

Sergt. J. Welby, M. 4th Art., is detailed Steward of Post Exchange. (Washington Barracks, June 25.)

1st Lieut. M. S. Alexander, 4th Art., is appointed officer in charge of Post Exchange. (Washington Barracks, June 24.)

2d Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, Jr., 4th Art., is detailed Recruiting Officer and 2d Lieut. W. S. Guignard, Ordnance Officer, Signal Officer and Post Treasurer. (Washington Barracks, June 24.)

Leave for three days is granted 2d Lieut. S. A. Kephart, 4th Art. (Fort McHenry, June 29.)

#### 5th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

1st Lieut. W. B. Homer, 5th Art., is detailed Commissary of Post, and 1st Lieut. S. E. Allen, is detailed Quartermaster, vice Capt. T. H. Bliss, relieved. (Fort Monroe, June 25.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. John McClellan, 5th Art. (S. O. 150, D. E., June 26.)

1st Lieut. James C. Bush, 5th Art., will perform, in addition to his other duties, those of Maj. W. S. Patten, Q. M., Governors Island, during the absence of that officer on leave. (S. O. 150, D. E., June 26.)

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. C. P. Summerall, 5th Art. (Fort Hamilton, June 25.)

Leave for one month, to take effect July 31, is granted Capt. A. W. Vogdes, 5th Art. (S. O. 152, D. E., June 29.)

2d Lieut. William P. Pence, 5th Art., will report for duty to the superintendent of the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1897, and will be relieved from further instruction at the U. S. A. S., Fort Monroe, Va. (H. Q. A., June 26.)

The following transfers are made, to take effect this date: 2d Lieut. Lloyd England, from the 5th Art., to the 3d Artillery, Light Battery C; 2d Lieut. James W. Hinkley, Jr., from the 3d Art., to the 5th Artillery, Battery L. (H. Q. A., June 28.)

1st Lieut. W. B. Homer, 5th Art., is appointed Post Treasurer. (Fort Monroe, June 30.)

#### 1st INFANTRY.—COLONEL EVAN MILES.

Under the provisions of par. 12, S. O. 133, c. s., War Department, Adjutant General's Office, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., is designated as the station of Lieut. Col. William H. Bisbee, 1st Inf. (S. O. 67, D. C., June 14.)

#### 2d INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN C. BATES.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. James M. Arrasmith, 2d Inf., to take effect upon the final adjournment of the general court martial appointed to meet at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. (S. O. 70, D. D., June 22.)

#### 3d INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.

The 3d Infantry was expected to arrive at camp near Lake City, Minn., about July 3.

#### 5th INFANTRY.—COLONEL H. C. COOK.

Sergt. Thomas Neeland, Co. H, 5th Inf., now supposed to be on furlough at the camp of the 1st Inf., Alabama National Guard, near Mobile, Ala., is detailed to accompany Capt. Hobart K. Bailey, 5th Inf., on duty as Instructor and Inspector of the several State camps, until Aug. 4, 1897, inclusive. (H. Q. A., June 29.)

#### 6th INFANTRY.—COLONEL MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Pvt. John Krebs, Co. A, 6th Inf., has been appointed Sergeant.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. B. A. Poore, 6th Inf. (Camp Taylor, Nashville, June 24.)

#### 7th INFANTRY.—COLONEL DANIEL W. BENHAM.

The leave granted Capt. Daniel A. Frederick, 7th Inf., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., June 24.)

Leave for two months, to take effect between July 1 and 15, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. Lewis D. Greene, 7th Inf., A. A. Q. M. (H. Q. A., June 25.)

#### 8th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JAS. J. VAN HORN.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frederic H. Sargent, 8th Inf., is extended twenty-one days. (H. Q. A., June 24.)

#### 9th INFANTRY.—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

The retirement from active service on June 27, 1897, by operation of law, of Col. William J. Lyster, 9th Inf., under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. (H. Q. A., June 28.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. L. B. Lawton, 9th Inf. (Madison Barracks, June 26.)

Col. William J. Lyster, in an official order of June 27, announcing that he will be retired from active service on that day, expresses to the officers and men of the 9th Infantry his regret at departing from the regiment, and his pride in having been its commander, and says that he will always cherish the warmest feeling of respect and regard that he has for every officer of the regiment, and will ever take the deepest interest in its career.

#### 10th INFANTRY.—COLONEL EDWARD P. PEARSON.

1st Lieut. Samuel Burkhardt, Jr., 10th Inf., is detailed to inspect the beef cattle to be delivered during the ensuing fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1897, for issue to the Indians at the Kiowa Agency, O. T. (S. O. 112, D. M., June 22.)

#### 12th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN N. ANDREWS.

The following promotion and appointment is made in Co. C, 12th Infantry: Corp. Joseph W. Miller, to be Sergeant, vice Sperber, reduced; Lance Corp. John Flynn, to be Corporal, vice Miller, promoted.

#### 13th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

1st Lieut. A. P. Buffington, 13th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Niagara, June 26.)

Cos. B, D and F, 13th Infantry, at Governors Island, had a contest of field sports on the bicycle track June 28. The events were well contested, and the winners were enthusiastically applauded. The summary follows: 100-yard dash, won by Pvt. O'Brien, time 10 2-5s.; half-mile run, won by Sergt. Touhey, time 2m. 33-5s.; running high jump, won by Pvt. Jopp, with 5 feet 8 1/2 inches; quarter-mile run, won by Pvt. Cope, time 52s.; blank cartridge race, won by Pvt. Schmitt, time 1m. 5s.; running broad jump, won by Pvt. Fleming, distance 20 feet 7 1/2 inches; sack race, won by Pvt. King, time 18 4-5s.; one-mile run, won by Pvt. Fitzgerald, time 4m. 50 1-5s.; 220-yard hurdle, won by Pvt. McLaughlin, time 28s.; race carrying wounded 50 yards, won by Pvt. Darby, time 8 1-5s.; putting 16-pound shot, won by Pvt. Adams, distance 39 feet; tug of war, won by Co. F; wall scaling, 25 feet, won by Co. D, time 2m. 11-5s.

#### 15th INFANTRY.—COLONEL EDWARD MOALE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Sydney A. Cloman, 15th Inf., is extended 15 days. (H. Q. A., June 26.)

#### 17th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN S. POLAND.

The leave granted Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts, 17th Inf., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., June 26.)

Capt. William A. Mann, 17th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampments of the National Guard of Missouri from July 4 to Aug. 22, 1897. (H. Q. A., June 26.)

Leave for four days is granted 1st Lieut. W. C. Wren, Adjut., 17th Inf. During his absence 1st Lieut. R. W. Dowdy, Q. M., will act as Adjutant. (Columbus Barracks, June 24.)

#### 21st INFANTRY.—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.

1st Lieut. C. H. Bonesteel, 21st Inf., is detailed Range Officer. (Plattsburg Barracks, June 28.)

Pvt. Richard Williams, Band, 21st Inf., is appointed Principal Musician, to fill an existing vacancy. (21st Inf., June 23.)

#### 22d INFANTRY.—COLONEL CHARLES A. WIKOFF.

Corp. Edward Campion, Co. F, 22d Inf., was on June 20, promoted Sergeant, vice McBurney, discharged, and Lance Corp. Christ Barth, Co. F, of the regiment, was promoted Corporal.

#### 24th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JACOB F. KENT.

1st Lieut. A. A. Cabanias, 24th Inf. (Fort Douglas, Utah), is relieved from the operation of par. 1, S. O. 47, c. s., Department Colorado, and 2d Lieut. G. H. McMaster, 24th Inf. (Fort Douglas, Utah), is detailed in his stead. (S. O. 48, D. Colo., June 21.)

#### TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made in the 5th Infantry: Capt. Thomas M. Woodruff, from Co. D to G; Capt. Hunter Liggett, from Co. G to D, June 25, H. Q. A.

The following transfers are made, to take effect, June 25: 1st Lieut. James E. Normoyle, from the 25th Infantry to the 5th Infantry, Co. E; 1st Lieut. Vernon A. Caldwell, from the 5th Inf., to the 25th Inf., Co. H. Lieut. Normoyle will join the company upon the expiration of his present leave. Lieut. Caldwell will join the company to which he is transferred under the requirements of par. 8, S. O. No. 139, June 16, 1897, H. Q. A. (H. Q. A., June 25.)

#### COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Assiniboine, Mont., July 1, 1897. Detail: Maj. Joseph M. Kelley, 10th Cav.; Maj. Mott Hooton, 25th Inf.; Capt. George E. Bushnell, Med. Dept.; Capt. Henry P. Ritzius, 25th Inf.; Capt. Thaddeus W. Jones, 10th Cav.; Capt. Walter S. Scott, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Grierson, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William T. Wilder, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George Vidmer, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Girard Sturtevant, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Alexander M. Miller, Jr., 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Henry C. Whitehead, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Alfred E. Kennington, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. John S. Murdock, 25th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 70, D. D., June 24.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., July 1. Detail: Capt. William P. Vose, 2d Art.; Capt. John C. Scantling, 2d Art.; Capt. Asher C. Taylor, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. William A. Simpson, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Cornelius DeW. Wilcox, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Moses G. Zalinski, 2d Art.; Addl. 2d Lieut. Percy M. Kessler, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. Harry F. Jackson, 2d Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 151, D. E., June 28.)

At Fort Schuyler, N. Y., July 6. Detail: Maj. Timothy E. Wilcox, Surg.; Capt. James E. Eastman, 2d Art.; Capt. Edwin S. Curtis, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Eli D. Hoyle, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. George F. Barney, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Clarence E. Lang, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Maurice G. Krayenbuhl, 2d Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 152, D. E., June 29.)

At Fort Huachuca, A. T., June 25, 1897. Detail: Maj. Henry J. Nowlan, 7th Cav.; Capt. Peter S. Bonus, 1st Cav.; Capt. Luther B. Hare, 7th Cav.; Capt. Thomas F. Davis, 15th Inf.; Capt. John Pitcher, 1st Cav.; Capt. Loyd S. McCormick, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Sedgwick Rice, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edmund S. Wright, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Irving W. Rand, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Matthew C. Butler, Jr., 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Newton D. Kirkpatrick, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. H. Tupes, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Stephen M. Kochersperger, 7th Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 48, D. C., June 21.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Warren. Detail: Capt. J. R. Kean and A. D. Schenck and Lieuts. S. Smith and E. M. Weaver. (Fort Warren, June 30.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Wadsworth. Detail: Capt. Chas. Morris and John McClellan and Lieuts. A. C. Blunt and G. T. T. Patterson, 5th Art. (Fort Wadsworth, June 29.)

#### At Fort Slocum, N. Y., July 9. Detail: Maj. Valery

Havard, Surg.; Capt. Charles Morris, 5th Art.; Capt. Eugene L. Swift, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Oliver E. Wood, 5th Art.; Capt. Edwin S. Curtis, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Garland N. Whistler, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Eli D. Hoyle, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. William H. Tachappat, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Joseph P. Tracy, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 153, D. E., June 30.)

#### G. C. M. CASES.

1st Sergt. Armstead Earles, U. S. A., retired, having been tried by a G. C. M., and found guilty of embezzlement, was sentenced "To be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowance." The reviewing authority, Gen. Otis, says: "The sentence of the general court martial in the foregoing case of 1st Sergt. Armstead Earles, U. S. A., retired, is approved, but on the unanimous recommendation of the members of the court for the exercise of clemency on account of long and honorable services, former excellent character, and prompt restitution of all funds temporarily abstracted, the dishonorable discharge imposed is remitted, and the forfeiture is mitigated to a forfeiture of pay until the Government is reimbursed in the sum of eighty-nine dollars and forty cents, that being the amount of the cost of transportation and increased cost of subsistence involved in the travel of the guard and prisoner from the place of arrest, Fort Clark, Texas, to the place of trial, Fort Grant, Ariz., and the return of the guard to Fort Clark. As mitigated, the sentence will be duly executed." (S. O. 48, D. C., June 21.)

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

JUNE 29.—Nominations received by the Senate: 2d Lieut. John Power Hains, 3d Art., to be 1st Lieutenant, June 17, 1897, vice Oyster, 1st Art., retired.

Lieut. Col. William Henry Powell, 11th Inf., to be Colonel, June 27, 1897, vice Lyster, 9th Inf., retired.

Maj. Clarence Edmund Bennett, 19th Inf., to be Lieutenant Colonel, June 27, 1897, vice Powell, 11th Inf., promoted.

Capt. Stephen Perry Jocelyn, 21st Inf., to be Major, June 27, 1897, vice Bennett, 19th Inf., promoted.

1st Lieut. Charles Hartwell Bonesteel, 21st Inf., to be Captain, June 27, 1897, vice Jocelyn, 21st Inf., promoted.

2d Lieut. Edmund Luther Butts, 21st Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, June 27, 1897, vice Bonesteel, 21st Inf., promoted.

#### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

JUNE 28.—Col. Caleb Henry Carlton, 8th Cav., to be Brigadier General.

JUNE 29.—The nominations of the sixty-seven cadet graduates of the Military Academy whose names appeared in the "Army and Navy Journal" of June 12, 1897, page 766, for appointment in the Army to date from June 11, were confirmed by the Senate June 29.

JULY 1.—Col. Henry Clay Merrim, 7th Inf., to be Brigadier General, June 30, 1897, vice Carlton, retired.

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

1st Sergt. Haver Dollmair, Troop I, 2d Cav., Fort Logan, Col.; Corp. Thomas Riley, Co. A, 13th Inf., Fort Porter, N. Y.; Pvt. Charles Harris, Battery I, 1st Art., Fort Monroe, Va.; Pvt. George S. Mansfield, Co. H, 13th Inf., Fort Niagara, N. Y. (H. Q. A., June 29.)

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Brig. Gen. Caleb H. Carlton, having served more than forty years in the Army, is retired from active service this date, at his own request. (H. Q. A., June 30.)

The resignation by Capt. Andrew G. C. Quay, A. Q. M., of his commission as 1st Lieutenant of Cavalry (3d Regiment) only, has been accepted, to take effect June 28, 1897. (H. Q. A., June 30.)

Leave for six months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas Connolly, 1st Inf. (H. Q. A., June 30.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Folts, 1st Cav., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., June 30.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1897, is granted Capt. George S. Hoyle, 1st Cav. (H. Q. A., June 30.)

Maj. James W. Reilly, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Sandy Hook, N. J., on business pertaining to the test of the 12-inch disappearing carriage. (H. Q. A., June 30.)

Chief Musician Claude Goldsby, 10th Cav., now at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., will be discharged the service of the United States, under pars. 145 and 146 of the Regulations. (H. Q. A., June 30.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 1, 1897, is granted Capt. William C. Brown, 1st Cav. (S. O. 116, D. M., June 28.)

Payment of troops for the muster of June 30 will be made by Col. George W. Candee, Chief Paymr., at Forts Thomas, Wayne and Brady, Rock Island Arsenal, Indianapolis Arsenal, and any troops temporarily absent; by Maj. Charles McClure, Paymr., at Forts Sheridan, Leavenworth and Reno, and Columbus Barracks, and any troops temporarily absent; by Maj. John P. Baker, Paymr., at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Forts Logan H. Roots, Riley and Sill, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis Powder Depot, and any troops temporarily absent. (S. O. 116, D. M., June 28.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, 4th Art., is extended ten days. (S. O. 116, D. M., June 28.)

2d Lieut. Geo. G. Gatley, 5th Art., is appointed Ordnance Signal and Range Officer. 2d Lieut. C. H. Arnold, Jr., is appointed Exchange Officer. (Fort Wadsworth, June 30.)

1st Lieut. John M. Sigworth, 9th Inf., Range Officer, and detachment will proceed to the target range near Stony Point to prepare company places. (Madison Barracks, July 1.)

1st Lieut. R. W. Rose, 17th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, June 26.)

A board of officers, to consist of Col. William H. Fordwood, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Maj. George W. Adair, Surg.; Maj. Walter Reed, Surg.; Maj. James C. Merrill, Surg.; Capt. Leonard Wood, Asst. Surg., will meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, Sept. 27, 1897, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps of the Army. (S. O. W. D., A. G. O. July 1.)

Paragraph 257 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows: 257. Sergeants and Corporals are appointed by regimental commanders, on the recommendation of their company commanders. To test the capacity of privates for the duties of non-commissioned officers, company commanders may appoint lance corporals, who will hold such appointments not to exceed three months, and will be obeyed and respected as corporals. The appointments, with the approval of the regimental or post commander, may be renewed, but no company shall have more than one lance corporal at a time. Lance corporals holding renewed appointments are on the same footing regarding reduction as corporals. A lance corporal holding a first appointment will wear the uniform of a private, with a chevron having one bar of lace or braid; if holding a renewed appointment he will wear the uniform of a corporal, except that the chevron will have but one bar of lace or braid.

A court martial has been ordered for the trial of Lieut. J. C. Gregg, 4th Inf., and Lieut. J. H. Lindsay, 8th Inf., recently graduated from Fort Leavenworth Infantry School, on charges of scandalous conduct in submitting what appeared to be maps made by another officer in their recent examination. Efforts are being made to prove the charges unjust and it is possible that the trial will not take place. Col. Robt. H. Hall, 4th Inf., has been detailed as inspector to investigate the case and the trial proceedings are temporarily suspended.

The following telegram was sent to all Departments on July 1: "Commanding General: The Secretary of War authorizes you to hold the Department infantry and cavalry competitions in September or October as may be most convenient to the service during the present year. This in view of delay in issuing order publishing modifications in small arms firing regulations."

"GILMORE, Asst. Adj. Gen."

The annual artillery target practice for the batteries of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe will commence with the batteries of the 1st Battalion on Thursday, July 1, 1897, and continue daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, until completed. This firing will be conducted by battery commanders under the direction of the battalion commander. All shots will be plotted by student officers under the supervision of battery commanders. All officers of the battalion firing and not on other duty will be present at the guns during the firing of the batteries of their battalion with the 8-inch and 10-inch B. L. guns.

The assignments to regiments of officers named in special orders of June 25 and 26, H. Q. A., will be found in the circular dated June 28, W. D. A. G. O., published in its regular place.

The Course in Ballistics at the U. S. Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., terminated with an examination in Interior Ballistics, on Saturday, June 26, 1897.



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coni's new system of signaling through space without  
wires, and its applicability to military purposes. In par-  
ticular, I asked whether there was any chance that a  
set of signals sent by one officer to another might be  
intercepted by some one for whom it was not intended,  
as it appeared from the early accounts that any re-  
ceiver, so long as it was of the Marconi pattern, would  
capture any signals sent by any transmitter. This point  
was elucidated by Mr. Preece in his deeply interesting  
lecture on Marconi's invention delivered at the Royal  
Institution on Friday evening. The learned electrician  
to the Post Office declared that secrecy could be per-  
fectly maintained by the use of the Marconi apparatus  
for the simple reason that if a receiver was to respond  
to a certain transmitter, it must accord with it, and  
unless it were so timed it would be unaffected. This is  
akin to the requirement of the phonograph that the  
thread of the screw must be exactly similar to enable  
the records made by one machine to be read on another.  
The importance of the point is obvious since it would be  
absurd, except in savage warfare, to carry about deli-  
cate transmitters, the signals from which would find  
their way into hostile receivers without any effort on  
the enemy's part. As it is, I venture to predict that  
eventually the Marconi apparatus will popularize to an  
extraordinary extent the method of warfare by means of  
converging columns, and may go far towards revolution-  
izing all sorts of fighting by night."

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A Delightful Blend of

St. James' Parish, Louisiana, Perique, Genuine  
Imported Turkish, Extra Bright Plug Cut, Ex-  
tra Bright Long Cut and Marburg Bros.' Cele-  
brated Brand "Pickings."

Secretary Long wants to rid his Department of red  
tape, and he has instructed the several chiefs of his bu-  
reaux to recommend plans for reducing the amount of  
correspondence.

Prof. C. A. L. Totten publishes for his holiday number  
of "The One Race News Leaflet," "Ye Compact—Its  
History, Authority and Seal, an Address to the New  
England Society Mayflower Descendants, Dec. 21, 1896." It  
is a history of the compact made on the Mayflower  
with comments thereon in Prof. Totten's peculiar vein.  
Engravings of the arms and crest of the United States  
and of the obverse of our great seal are given with the  
text.

To finally test the Gathmann shell, an armor plate as  
thick as it is possible to obtain at the Proving Grounds  
will be supported at its four corners by means of uprights  
and a Gathmann shell loaded with 315 pounds of gun  
cotton will be placed on top of the plate and exploded.  
The object of the experiment is to ascertain the effect  
of the explosion of this amount of gun cotton if dis-  
charged on the outside of a ship's armor. It will be re-  
called that a Gathmann shell loaded with a like amount  
of gun cotton was exploded on the ground, and its ef-  
fect was merely to form a small crater in the earth di-  
rectly beneath the point of explosion.

In a lecture on the Battle of Shiloh, before the Royal  
United Service Institution, Lieut. Col. Tully said: "In  
the lessons of the Civil War in America will be found  
more valuable instruction to Englishmen than in any  
campaigns wherein men of different races contended,  
because in a game of chess, if the moral on both sides  
is equal it can only be tactical or strategical errors that  
win or lose battles. There is no question of one side

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a bath with Ivory soap?  
You have missed a  
luxury. The smooth,  
creamy lather is  
soothing and re-  
freshing.

being better than another. In such a war, as in chess,  
the better tactician, whether by initiative skill on his  
own part or power to profit by the errors of his adver-  
sary, is bound to win; while his enemy, though beaten,  
is not disgraced."

Noticing Captain Herber E. Tutherly's "Elementary  
Treatise on Military Science and the Art of War," the  
Burlington "Free Press" says: "Captain Tutherly has  
been so long connected with the university, to which he  
first came as professor of military tactics in 1881, and  
with the militia of our State as assistant inspector  
General that he needs no introduction to many of our  
readers. In the volume before us he has printed the first  
series of the three courses of lectures delivered by him,  
in the military science course, in the university. Part I,  
as we learn, is already in use in a number of these col-  
leges, and is found exceedingly useful as a text book.  
In this publication Captain Tutherly is rendering an im-  
portant piece of service in the cause of military educa-  
tion, which is essential (as mankind is constituted) to  
the welfare of a free country depending less on a stand-  
ing army than on the spirit and capacity of its citizen  
soldiery."

The Washington correspondent of the "Chicago Times-  
Herald" thinks that he sees in the annexation of Hawaii  
the inauguration of a colonial policy which will result  
in the gathering in during McKinley's administration  
of Cuba and the completion of the Nicaragua canal. He  
says: "Already men near to the administration talk of  
Hawaii as but the forerunner of Cuba, and Cuba as a  
pilot to other territorial acquisition in Central America.  
In this connection it is interesting to note that a recent  
visitor to Washington from Nicaragua says that most  
of the property owners and men of affairs in that coun-  
try are praying for annexation to the United States.  
Their government is a worse despotism than that of the  
Czar of Russia ever was. Human liberty and the rights  
of property are not respected by President Zelaya. Rev-  
olutions are of frequent occurrence. The best men in the  
country say there is no hope or future for them except  
annexation to the United States."

The Athens "Soter" for April raises a loud and bitter  
cry of treason against the royal family of Greece. It  
says: "Greece cries to-day to her King, give me back my  
sons who were murdered! Give me back my army which  
was sold! Give me back my sacred soil! The soil that is  
trampled by the Turk. Give me back my honor! While  
my sons were fighting like lions—four to one—tired,  
thirsty, hungry, and sleepless for five days, your son,  
whom you gave supreme control of a General, was loaf-  
ing with his friends far off in Larissa. While my chil-  
dren, at the frontier, routed ten thousand Turko-Alba-  
nians—the flower of the Turkish army—your son, the  
Crown Prince, deserts Larissa with all its strong fortifi-  
cations, showing a treasonable example to the army,  
and deserts after ordering the cowardly retreat from that  
strongly fortified city which should have been the grave-  
yard of the Turks. All that he cared for was his life  
and his baggage, and retreats like a miserable coward;  
he who poses as heir apparent to Kodros, Leonides, and  
Palaiologos. Abandoning his position and disgracing  
the sacred soil of his country, he did not even have com-  
passion for the wretched women and children whom he  
had forsaken to the mercy of the Turks, more cowardly  
than the women and children thus forsaken. Your other  
son in the navy, while Crete was burning and rolling in  
blood, was hiding here and there, cursed by the Cretans,  
or would sneak—disguised—into Athens, and see you  
secretly, refusing to obey orders issued by his superior,  
thus making himself guilty of treason, which is pun-  
ishable by death." The "Soter" further charges, and  
certainly with great plausibility, that the Greek fleet  
was purposely kept idle at the bidding of England, Rus-  
sia and Austria.



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The only official recognition ever accorded to a Service paper is found in Chap. 167, Sec. 13, U. S. Statutes at Large, which provided that "the laws relating to the Army, Navy, the Militia and the Marine Corps of the United States be published officially in the 'United States Army and Navy Journal.'" See also Scott's Military Digest, Par. 922.

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## HUMILITY AS A MILITARY VIRTUE.

Humility is generally regarded as a contra-military, or at any rate as an extra military quality. But in certain aspects it deserves to be regarded as a very necessary part of the soldier's equipment. It should go into his mind and heart as surely as rations into his kit or cartridges into his belt, and this too not so much "impedimenta," but as veritable inspiration. For what does humility do for the brave man, and what are its practical benefits? Humility for one thing gives a man a just estimate of himself. Thus it is equally removed from conceit, which imagines that it can do all things, and from despondency which fears that it can do nothing. Humility seeks to obey the rule "Know thyself," that it may neither overestimate nor underestimate human powers. Thus it guards from heady rashness while it conduces to a safe and steady self-respect. It recognizes sources of possible weakness and failure in the individual man, and thus makes ultimate success the surer because it tends to discount in consciousness the possible causes of defeat through imprudence or, at the other extreme, through want of initiative.

Humble-mindedness in a military man also teaches him to know others. No one man ever puts down a rebellion or conquers a State, and the "Horatius-keeps-the-bridge" sort of thing, where a single military unit, even if he be a mighty bureau chief, is a whole line, staff and army corps in himself, is out of date. Decisive duels between representative champions as when the Curiatii fought the Horatii are anachronisms. Nowadays a host of tactical units, to say nothing of the enemy who are apt to try to do something or other, must be reckoned with. If the commander-in-chief is the head the non-commissioned staff are the fingers of his hand with which he clutches victory, if he succeeds in grasping it at all. Under such circumstances it becomes the soldier, no matter how many stars he wears, to be humble, and to study more systematically the problem how to use others where his own personal powers fail. The influence of every man terminates at some point, and just there the sphere of another is to begin. Egotistical independence one of another is unthinkable. Self-respecting but modest recognition of the fact that the co-operation of other gentlemen than one's self is necessary to the successful effecting of anything in this age of consolidation and combination is a mark of wisdom and not of pusillanimity in an army man.

And such generous appreciation of others, even where it seems to discount slightly one's own powers, is no token of femininity or decrepitude in a soldier. A wholesome respect for an enemy is entirely consistent with the truest courage. Such a feeling is not a source of weakness in the presence of hostilities, since it takes it for granted that similar diffidence characterizes (or ought to characterize) the enemy. It is not McClellanism, which nervously overestimates the forces opposed, but the spirit of Grant, that magnificently modest and conscientious soldier, who after his illuminating experience at Vicksburg, Mo., adopted it as a comfortable article of be-

lief that if he was afraid of the enemy the enemy was in equal degree afraid of him.

Humility in the military man also inclines him to a careful study of all the problems presented in a given case. None of the factors of success will be overlooked by such a man. His will be the judicious temper which will account the best generalship to be that which takes the most general view of the whole field of action. The modest soldier will be proud of his own forces, and ought to put his trust in God at the same time, but he will not neglect any of the necessary moves in the war game, nor suppose that because he has mastered a single problem in strategy he "knows it all." He will be quite as apt to think that Providence is on the side of the shrewdest as on that of the strongest battalions.

Really, the military man has as much reason to be humble as has any other. Because he is by profession the exponent of force and grit it does not follow that he can use force in any way, or is not subject, as are his fellowmen, to certain limitations of law, usage, and conscience. Indeed the man who like an Ericsson most masters and manipulates power entertains the most wholesome respect for it. No gunner who fires off a large disappearing gun fails to respect the forces first imprisoned there and then generated with startling effect; no engineer who watches the leaping rods or revolving cranks in the engine room trifles with the steam gauge on the boiler or plays with the monster mechanisms there operating as carelessly as though they were toys. During the late war between France and Germany there appeared a cartoon which portrayed a huge siege gun used in the reduction of the defenses of Paris, while alongside stood a slight, emaciated man who was readily recognizable as Von Molke, chief of the German staff. Underneath was the significant legend: "Mind and Matter." The mind of course was most, but even mind cannot afford to despise matter, nor to trifle with any forces, physical, political or social. And who he is most the user of force will be apt to be most modest both as to his own theoretical understanding of the laws which govern it and his practical power of manipulation over it.

This type of the humbly resolute or the modestly mighty man finds many illustrations in the Army and Navy of the United States. Perhaps if our people more generally understood this the services would receive more of that respectful consideration from the public which they so much deserve. The old swash-buckler, devil-may-care, hit-'em-a-lick, blasphemous style of combatant has happily become a rare avia—about as rare as a buzzard in Boston. The quiet, unobtrusive, self-contained and self-respecting officer is the true and most common type of army or navy man. If one happens to mingle with a crowd in which a few officers in civilian dress are present he can almost without any other evidence recognize who are the men of the regular services from the fact that they leave the others to do the loudest talking and to monopolize the bluster and brag. But there will all the while be noted a look in the eyes of the professionals that tells "whomsoever it may concern" that those quiet individuals are not to be trifled with in the performance of duty. It is their modest moderation in opinions joined with their disciplined dependence on the principles and forces which they know will not fail them in the hour of emergency that makes our typical American soldiers to be men of equal honor and humility, too brave to boast and too faithful to fear.

## THE NEW SMALL ARM FIRING REGULATIONS.

The new amendments to the firing regulations have appeared. They possess excellent features, but as on the 23d of last March it was possible for one of our regiments of regular infantry, with a total enlisted strength of about 500 to have in its ranks 102 men who had never fired a shot on the target range, and, so far as the amendments to the firing regulations are concerned, the same state of affairs will be possible at the same time next year it would seem that there is something wrong. If on the 23d of last March the regiment contained 102 men un-instructed in range firing, at the same rate it will contain 140 by the 1st of July. In other words, one-fourth of its rank and file will have had no range firing, and three-fourths will have had none for nearly one year. Considering what the result would be in action, surely it would seem that this ought not to be. But it is needless to simply point out a difficulty without at the same time suggesting a remedy. There are many troubles that cannot be cured, but this is not one. The difficulty lies in the fact that at present target practice is crammed into two months or less of the year, while for the remaining ten months or more, excepting some gallery practice in the late spring the rifle is silent. The regiment above referred to is no exception; all our regiments of infantry and cavalry are in the same condition.

We do not contend for a greater allowance of ammunition. The present supply is ample, but we do contend that until a system is devised, of which the fundamental principle is field firing at frequent intervals throughout the year the shooting capacity of our troops will fall far short of possible effectiveness. It is no time when troops are under orders to take the field to teach them the art of field firing. We cannot but sympathize with the Major who, not long since, was tried by a court martial for instructing one of his men on Sunday in this most essential knowledge, when his command was about to be ordered on riot duty, the recruit having conscientious scruples to the contrary. It seems incredible that it is possible for a regular company or regiment to be ordered into action with one-fourth of its men ignorant of field firing, many, indeed, having never felt the recoil of a loaded musket, yet, as pointed out, it is not only within possibilities, but is a certainty under the existing system.

Said the great Napoleon: "Fire is everything; the rest is of small account."

The rifle is the tool of the infantry soldier; it would be wise for him to shoot it more frequently.

The President on Monday, June 28, sent to the Senate the nominations of Capt. Frank L. Denny, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. M. C., to be Major and Quartermaster, and Chas. L. McCawley, Chief Clerk of the Commandant at Marine Corps Headquarters, Washington, to be Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. These nominations were made possible by the retirement of Maj. and Q. M. Richard S. Collum, who was promoted a few days ago to the grade of Major by the retirement of Major Horatio B. Lowry. The importance attaching to the nomination of McCawley is that he is appointed to a Captaincy directly from civil life and over the heads of 29 1st Lieutenants and nine 2d Lieutenants of the line. This is a step in the contrary direction from the general tendency of sentiment in the matter of appointments in the corps. Under the present law, graduates of the Naval Academy only are eligible to appointments to commissions in the line, and a bill is now pending in Congress making appointments to the staff open only to officers of the corps. This bill has been strenuously advocated by the corps at large. McCawley's nomination has stirred up a storm of criticism and protest from the friends of eligible candidates of the line, and many Senators have been urged to vote against his confirmation. The claim that McCawley is ineligible under section 1509 of the Revised Statutes, being over 25 years of age, is pronounced groundless by the Judge Advocate General of the Army and Acting Secretary Roosevelt, who hold that that section is superseded by the act of Aug. 5, 1882, which provides for the appointment of graduates of the Naval Academy to the line, but is silent on the subject of the staff and of the age of candidates. The Judge Advocate General, however, is not aware that the question now at issue has ever arisen before. The McCawley family has been identified with the Marine Corps during the greater part of the century. The present nominee for the commission of Captain has been employed in the office of the Commandant at Headquarters for sixteen years, entering the service when only a boy and while his father Colonel C. G. McCawley was Commandant of the Corps. Colonel McCawley's father was Captain James McCawley, who died in 1839. Another member of the same family was 2d Lieutenant Edward McCawley, who resigned from the service in 1873. The McCawleys have long been intimate friends of the President's family, and in view of their long and honorable service in the corps and the record of Charles McCawley as shown in his connection with the administration of the office of the Commandant, his claims for appointment to a staff commission have been favorably considered ever since the present administration came into power. An opportunity for appointment was offered on the retirement of Major Lowry, and the promotion of Captain Collum, but the friends of 1st Lieutenant Thomas C. Prince were successful in inducing the President to nominate him to fill the vacancy in the Captaincy and Assistant Quartermastership, thus made. A few days later, when Major Collum signified his desire to retire, a second opportunity became available, and it has been taken advantage of in the nomination which is the subject of criticism.

We understand that Senator Chandler has taken up the cudgels in opposition to Mr. McCawley's nomination, believing it to be illegal, and in support of his views he has gathered together a number of opinions, showing that Mr. McKinley had no right in law to appoint a civilian to the office which he proposes to confer upon Mr. McCawley. When the nomination was made by the President it was referred in executive session to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, where it is now pending. It is the purpose of Senator Chandler to secure, if possible, the submission of an adverse report to the Senate by a majority of the members of the committee. He has stated that Congress in passing the act of Aug. 5, 1882, superseding section 1509 of the Revised Statutes, had no intention thereby of permitting the appointment of civilians. This act reads: "All the undergraduates at the Naval Academy shall hereafter be designated and called naval cadets; and from those who successfully complete the six years' course appointments shall hereafter be made as it is necessary to fill vacancies in the lower grades of the Line and Engineer Corps of the Navy and of the Marine Corps, etc." In fact, says Senator Chandler, this act was meant to exclude civilians. He also refers to section 1509, which though superseded by the latest act, shows the intent of Congress: "No person under 20 or over 25 years of age shall be appointed from civil life as a commissioned officer of the Marine Corps," etc.

A number of tests were made on June 30 at the Indian Head Proving Grounds. The first was of a 6-inch Carpenter armor-piercing projectile representing a lot of 200 shells of that caliber. The projectile was fired at a 6-inch harveized plate with a velocity of 1870 feet per second, and it perforated the target. Three 5-inch Johnson cast-steel shells were tested, and did fairly well. A Maxim automatic 1-pounder rapid fire gun was fired for rapidity, and upon the showing made the Department will contract for the construction of 100 of this type, which will be assembled at the Washington gun foundry.

Twelve hundred British sailors took part in the Jubilee celebration.



## EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTIONS.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

The daily papers announce that a change in the method of examining officers of the Army for promotion is under consideration and a new one will soon be promulgated in orders. When the system was adopted, essay writing had not been in vogue in the Army and an essay was deemed necessary as evidence of an officer's efficiency in that regard. Now we have had essays galore, and it seems that when an officer has already demonstrated his efficiency, and can present or cite the evidence, further proof might be omitted with profit, particularly so in the cases of spasmodic promotion and snap orders for examination, for, in the light of recent changes, who can foretell what three months' time may bring about—and that is the limit for preparation. One labored production is no sufficient proof of readiness to write well off-hand—the efficiency desired.

Much praise has been sounded over the book *Army of the United States*, a compilation of sketches of the various departments and regiments of the Army. Most of these sketches cover much more ground, and required more painstaking effort than an examination essay, and some were written in the number of weeks there are allowed months to prepare an essay. And many valuable books have been published by officers, and able articles contributed to service and other magazines. Now do they not fulfill all the ends of the examination essay? In all such cases the writers might be justly exempt from writing the essay, and in most cases the exemption would be a deserved and graceful acknowledgment.

ADVANCE.

## REAR ADMIRAL BROWN'S HOME.

(From the New York Times.)

Rear Adm. George Brown, who was retired for age on the 19th inst., has returned to Indianapolis, the city in which his childhood was passed, and which, though he has seen little of it since he entered Annapolis in 1849, has always, in the technical legal sense, been his place of residence. Though the Admiral is sixty-two years old, he has voted but twice in his life, once for Grant, in 1872, and once in a county election. His failure to take advantage of the freeman's privilege was not due to lack of interest in public affairs, but to the fact that almost continuous active service has kept him far from home. Adm. Brown thinks he fired the first shot that went from a Union vessel after the breaking out of the rebellion, and is quite sure he fired the last one that preceded the close of hostilities. Regarding this he said to a recent interviewer: "I commanded a division of guns on the Powhatan, which probably fired the first shot. This was at Pensacola, Fla. I also pulled the lock-string of the last gun fired on the part of the Navy at the end of the war. This was on the ironclad Cincinnati, at a place called Cahawba, on the Alabama River, about fifteen miles below Selma, Ala. Immediately after the firing of this gun we were met by Gen. Steele's expedition with a boat flying a flag of truce. In that boat was an officer of Gen. Sherman's staff and an officer of Gen. Johnston's staff. They were hurrying South to announce to both armies the armistice which Sherman and Johnston had arranged in North Carolina."

There has been some talk in Indianapolis of giving Adm. Brown the Republican nomination for mayor. "I would take it," he says, "if the people here will come to my terms—a unanimous nomination, \$20,000 a year in salary, with eleven months' vacation each year. Eligible? Of course I am eligible. Under the constitution of the United States, no matter where I go, or how long I may be absent from the place that is my home, if in the service of the Government, I cannot lose my citizenship here. Neither could I under the constitution acquire by residence, while on duty for the Government, a citizenship elsewhere. So you see I am a citizen of Indianapolis fast and good."

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Capt. H. B. Rogers, granted thirty days' leave of absence.

Capt. S. E. Maguire, granted sixteen days' leave of absence.

1st Lieut. H. M. Broadbent, granted thirty days' leave of absence.

2d Lieut. F. A. Levis, granted thirty days' leave of absence.

3d Lieut. T. S. Jenkins, granted five days' leave of absence.

2d Lieut. J. M. Moore, granted an extension of leave for five days.

Chief Engr. E. G. Schwartz, granted an extension of leave for thirty days.

1st Asst. W. E. Maccoun, granted thirty days' leave of absence.

The following officers registered at the Department during the past week: Capt. J. C. Mitchell, Capt. Thomas D. Walker, and 2d Lieut. E. P. Bertholf.

It has finally been determined by Comdr. Charles O'Neil, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, to continue experiments with the Gathmann projectile. Orders have been issued directing Comdr. E. C. Pendleton, in charge of the Washington Gun Foundry, to take one of the old smooth-bore guns and alter it so that it can be used for the Gathmann experiments.

Civil Engr. R. E. Peary, U. S. N., expects to leave Boston, July 10, in his whaler for St. John's, Newfoundland, where, after completing his party, he will sail northward, stopping at several points in Labrador and Greenland, south of Melville Bay, for the purpose of giving the special scientific men accompanying him an opportunity to debark and make observations and collections pending his progress further northward.

The gunboat *Helena* will be put in commission July 7. Orders were issued on June 30 for the collection of her crew. Her detail of officers as far as selected will be: Comdr. W. T. Swinburne, commanding; Lieut. C. E. Vreeland, executive officer; Lieut. M. L. Wood, navigator; Lieuts. A. W. Grant and Edward Moale, Jr., and Ensigns H. G. Macfarland and Cleland Davis, watch officers, and Passed Asst. Engr. F. H. Eldridge.

The report of the Board of Civil Engineers which was recently convened at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to prepare plans for a coffer dam, to be erected at the entrance of defective dry dock No. 3, was received at the Department this week. The cost will be about \$70,000, leaving a balance of \$30,000 to be expended on the actual repairs to the dock. The dock will probably not be ready for use before next January.

## THE NAVY.

J. D. LONG, Secretary. T. ROOSEVELT, Asst. Secretary.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 25.—George A. White, appointed Pay Clerk for the Detroit.

Lieut. F. S. Carter, detached from the Independence, June 10, ordered home, and granted two months' leave.

JUNE 26.—Lieut. H. Hutchins, detached from the torpedo station on relief, and ordered to the Montgomery.

Lieut. W. E. Sewall, detached from the Montgomery, on relief, and ordered to the Vesuvius as executive.

Lieut. G. R. Evans, order of June 23 modified. When detached from the Terror, ordered to the Torpedo Station.

Lieut. Comdr. G. Blockinger, ordered to the Mare Island and Yard, July 20, and appointed to the Board of Inspection, Mare Island, Aug. 28.

Lieut. J. M. Bowyer, ordered to the Bureau of Ordnance, July 10.

JUNE 28.—Cadet C. B. Barnes, order to the Independence revoked; ordered to the Michigan, July 3.

Cadet J. J. Raby, order to the Michigan revoked; ordered to the Independence, July 10.

Lieut. C. F. Cooper, ordered to the Naval Academy, July 1.

Maj. and Q. M. Richard S. Collum, Marine Corps, retired from June 23, 1897.

JUNE 29.—Pay Clerk W. A. Wallace, appointed to the New York, revoked.

Comdr. J. H. Dayton, ordered to command the Detroit, July 10.

Comdr. G. C. Reiter, detached from command of the Detroit, July 10, and ordered to the Naval Home.

Asst. Engr. W. H. McGinn, ordered as Assistant Inspector of Machinery at Bath, Me., July 16.

Lieut. C. F. Pond, ordered as Assistant Inspector of Ordnance, New York Navy Yard, July 8.

Passed Asst. Paymr. T. H. Hicks, ordered as Assistant General Storekeeper, Norfolk, July 15.

Acting Boatswain A. Ohmsen, detached from the Dolphin, July 1, and ordered to Norfolk Yard, July 15.

JUNE 30.—Comdr. W. T. Swinburne, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to command the Helena, July 7.

Lieut. C. E. Vreeland, detached from the Massachusetts on relief and ordered to the Helena as executive, July 7.

Lieut. A. W. Grant, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Helena, July 7.

Ensign E. Moale, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Helena, July 7.

Ensign C. Davis, detached from the Bureau of Ordnance and ordered to the Helena, July 7.

Ensign H. C. Macfarland, detached from the Bureau of Equipment and ordered to the Helena, July 7.

Asst. Surg. J. F. Leys, detached from the Vermont, July 6, and ordered to the Helena, July 7.

Asst. Paymr. J. H. Merriam, detached from the Vermont, July 6, and ordered to the Helena, July 7.

Chief Engr. F. H. Eldridge, detached from the Naval Academy, July 6, and ordered to the Helena, July 7.

Asst. Surg. C. E. Riggs, ordered to the Vermont, July 6.

Lieut. J. C. Cresap, detached from the Detroit and ordered to the Massachusetts.

Acting Carpenter R. J. Sullivan, detached from the Puritan and granted sick leave for six months.

Cadet W. G. Groesbeck's resignation accepted from June 30.

Cadet S. F. Smith's resignation accepted from June 30.

JULY 1.—Lieut. G. L. Dyer, detached from Navy Department and join as Naval Attaché by steamer July 23.

Capt. J. R. Bartlett, detached from Puritan, ordered before retiring board, and to Washington, and then await orders.

Lieut. C. Laird, detached from the New York and ordered to the Helena, July 7.

Lieut. H. P. Jones, to compass office, Bureau Equipment, July 20.

Lieut. L. M. Wood, detached from the Puritan and ordered to the Detroit.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 1.—2d Lieut. William N. McKelvy, detached from duty with the Marine Guard of the U. S. F. S. Olympia, on the Asiatic Station, and ordered to proceed by the first steamer to San Francisco, and thence by rail to Washington for examination for promotion.

## NAVY NOMINATIONS.

JUNE 28.—Charles Laurie McCawley, to be an Assistant Quartermaster in the U. S. M. C., with the rank of Captain, from the 27th day of June, 1897, vice Frank L. Denny, promoted.

## NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

JUNE 28.—Capt. George C. Remy, to be a Commodore.

Comdr. William H. Whiting, to be a Captain.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederick M. Symonds, to be a Commander.

2d Lieut. William N. McKelvy, U. S. M. C., to be a 1st Lieutenant.

JUNE 29.—The following named graduates of the Naval Academy, to be Assistant Engineers: Thomas M. Dick, Charles K. Mallory, Newton Mansfield, James P. Morton, Daniel M. Garrison, Franklin D. Karns, Frederick N. Freeman, John F. Marshall, Jr., Darwin R. Merritt, Ernest F. Eckhardt, Edward H. Dunn. The following named graduates of the Naval Academy, to be Ensigns: Frank H. Brumby, Frank P. Baldwin, William C. Davidson, Harris Laning, David W. Todd, John V. Klemann, William R. Cushman, Henry V. Butler, Jr., Walter R. Gherardi, John R. Monaghan, James J. Raby, James E. Walker, William H. Standley, Arthur T. Chester, Cassius B. Barnes, Joseph C. Breckinridge, Albion J. Wadhams, Kenneth M. Bennett, Edward H. Watson, Worth Bagley, Orlo S. Knepper, Michael J. McCormack, Rufus Z. Johnston, Jr. The following named naval cadets, graduates of the Naval Academy, to be 2d Lieutenants in the Marine Corps, from the 1st day of July, 1897, to fill vacancies existing in that grade: Philip M. Bannon, of Maryland, and Newt. H. Hall, of Texas.

JUNE 30.—Naval Cadets Stuart F. Smith and William G. Groesbeck, to be Assistant Naval Constructors, from the 1st day of July, 1897.

Asst. Engr. John H. Rowen, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer, from the 28th day of May, 1897, vice Passed Asst. Engr. Edgar T. Warburton, promoted.

Frank L. Denny, Capt. and Asst. Q. M., U. S. M. C., to be Quartermaster of said corps, with the rank of Major, from the 27th day of June, 1897, vice Richard S. Collum, Major and Quartermaster, retired.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Up to date there are no transatlantic steamers that come up to the speed records of the big Cunarder *Lucania*, which, with her sister ship *Campania*, for the third season, retains possession of the records as the fleetest vessel that sails the Atlantic. In 1895 the *Lucania* on her trial trip developed a speed of 23.25 knots; and she has on frequent occasions generally maintained a speed of slightly over 22 knots in her transatlantic voyages. The performance of vessels now under construction by several companies, which it is estimated will surpass the speed of the flying Cunarders, will be watched with great interest.

The torpedo boat *Footie*, which left the Columbian Iron Works Thursday, June 24, to make a second official trial trip in the Chesapeake Bay, returned to Baltimore on the evening of June 25, having on board the dead body of John Whannell, of New York, one of the officers on the vessel, who had been overcome by the heat during the trial. The boat developed the required speed and the inspection board, of which Commo. George Dewey is president, will recommend her acceptance by the government. The figures show the boat made the run of 40 knots at an average of 24.53, 24½ knots being required. Asst. Engr. E. Winslow was also overcome by the heat. He was taken to the Naval Academy at Annapolis for medical attendance.

The French battleship *Masséna* enjoys the distinction of being, in proportion to her size, perhaps the most heavily armored vessel in the world, as she carries a weight of armor equal to one-third of her total displacement. "Le Yacht" thinks the *Masséna* promises to be a marvelous fighting machine, both in respect of offensive and defensive power.

To keep the Baltic Canal from freezing, salt water has been let into it from the Bay of Kiel. By leaving open a sluice near Brunsbüttel during low tide, the salt water, entering from the Baltic end, was caused to gradually expel the fresh water through the other end of the canal, and at the present moment both in the canal itself and in the lakes through which it flows the fresh water fauna and flora are more and more disappearing and are being superseded by salt water plants and animals from the Baltic. The fish which used to populate the lakes will die as soon as they enter the canal.

The London Institute of Naval Architects has decided to celebrate the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign by holding an International Congress of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers in London next month. The Prince of Wales has consented to act as honorable president of the congress, and will open the proceedings in person at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, on July 6, at 11.30 a. m. The council have invited the Ministries of the Marine of all the principal naval powers of Europe, America and the far East to be represented at the congress, and also the Association Technique Maritime and the American Society of Naval Architects, and have extended their invitations to those societies which received them with so much hospitality during the last two years on the occasion of their visits to Paris, Berlin, Hamburg and Stettin.

The ease and rapidity with which great changes are now made in the hulls of vessels is somewhat astonishing. The latest example of this is the *Augusta Viktoria*. She was lengthened in May by Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, to 525 feet, and received an additional double-ended boiler, increasing her horse power from 12,000 to 13,500. She was divided almost in the middle, and the forward half was hauled ahead exactly sixty-four feet. This was accomplished in seven minutes and to the thirty-second of an inch. To stiffen her an additional half strake was riveted to the hull almost the length of the ship.

She had three masts. The mainmast was removed, and what was the mizzen is now the main. She has forty-three more staterooms than she had, and her saloon is now the full width of the ship. She was formerly an eighteen-knot vessel. It is expected that she will now be able to make between nineteen and twenty knots.

Messrs. Yarrow & Co. have recently completed the construction of a large shallow draught stern-wheel steamer for the Russian Government. It was shipped in pieces from London, and put together on one of the Russian rivers in East Siberia. The erection of the vessel and the riveting up and completion of it were carried out on the ice during the last winter months, and on the breaking up of the ice the vessel simply lowered itself into the water.

Excellent reports are given by the Genoese papers concerning the trials of the armored cruiser *Cristobal Colon* (ex-Guiseppe Garibaldi II.), which, under the sanction of the Italian Government, was sold by Messrs. Ansaldo to Spain. Her engines are of 14,000 indicated horse-power, and are supplied by twenty-four Niclausse water-tube boilers in couples, forming four distinct groups. In all there are 4,752 tubes, a little over 3 inches in diameter and about an eighth of an inch in thickness. The total heating surface is 9,436 feet, and the grate area about 280 feet. Five trials were made with the fullest success, and the speed of 19½ knots with natural draught exceeded the contract forced draught speed. The coal consumption, too, was comparatively small.

The gunboat *Concord* was ordered on Thursday to proceed to Sitka, Alaska, and remain there until further orders. The *Pinta*, which has been at that point for several years, is expected to leave there in a few days under convoy by the *Alert*, and steam to Mare Island, where she is to be placed out of commission. The *Concord* will stay at Sitka for the purpose of preventing any lawlessness that may be attempted by the miners in Alaska, and will ultimately be relieved by either the *Marietta* or *Wheeling* when she will proceed to the Asiatic Station.

Rear Admiral Sicard, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, has sailed with the *New York*, Maine, Texas and Fern from Hampton Roads for the southern drill ground off Chesapeake Capes for practice with great guns and drill. The vessels will then proceed northward, arriving at Tompkinsville on the evening of July 3, or the morning of July 4.

The personnel of the Russian fleet on the active list is 32,447 officers and men. There are 14 flag officers, 265 Captains and Commanders, 748 Lieutenants, 98 Sub-Lieutenants, 104 special gunnery officers, 241 navigators, 336 engineers, 133 surgeons, 168 paymasters, 37 chaplains, 476 midshipmen and cadets, and 29,850 men.

The Chilean armored cruiser *O'Higgins* has been launched at Elswick. She displaces 8,500 tons, and is 411 feet 9 inches long, with 62 feet 6 inches beam. She is protected by a 7-inch belt and a 2-inch deck, and is largely subdivided. The hull is sheathed. For armament she carries four 8-inch Elswick quick-firers, ten others of 6-inch, four of 4.7-inch, ten 12 pr., ten 6 pr., and four machine guns; and has three torpedo tubes, of which we believe two are submerged. Engines of 16,500 horse power are to give a speed of 21½ knots.

The Japanese Navy has entered into a contract with Messrs. Yarrow for the construction of four 31-knot torpedo boat destroyers. Two are already in hand a



August.



## DOOM OF THE SHABRACQUE.

The shabracque appears to be doomed in England, and it was only by special permission that the Household Cavalry was allowed to parade with it on Jubilee Day. Speaking of this, the "Army News" says: "One by one many of the old distinctive, costly, and, in many cases, it must be owned, useless cavalry trappings have been discontinued. Therefore, in all probability, we may shortly expect to see throat ornaments, dress Ukraine lambskins, leopard skins, and all the paraphernalia connected with the cavalry officer's kit replaced by something plain and simple, after the pattern of the horse furniture assigned to mounted infantry. But there can be no gainsaying the effect and finish the former give to the cavalry officer on ceremonial occasions, and when these modern economies have become accomplished facts the latter, even when rigged out in 'full fig,' will become, comparatively speaking, quite a sober-clad individual. In this special particular, however, it is at least curious that why, if the cavalry shabracque is to go, the full-dress saddle cloth for staff officers and certain others should be allowed to remain, for not a word has been said about abolishing the latter. The word shabracque is derived from the Turkish 'tashaprak,' meaning a piece of cloth put upon the horse, under the saddle, and extending some distance behind it, intended to protect the rider's dress from contact with the horse, and to protect the horse from the rider's sabre. The idea was an oriental one, and in those countries where costume was rich and varied, these saddle cloths were sometimes of great richness. They are said to have been introduced into Europe proper by Charles XII., of Sweden, who was much interested in the question of improving the furniture of the war horse. That monarch was for some time a prisoner in Turkey, where he saw them in constant use, and on his return home he adopted shabracques of black sheepskin, brought across the horse's chest, underneath which went a surcingle, and an arrangement we now term a hunting breastplate. But then Charles' aim was more for practical utility—to prevent galling, etc.—rather than for ornamental purposes. The French were the next to copy this new equipment on a far more elaborate scale, terming it a 'chabracque'; and from France it quickly spread to this country, where it would first appear to have been used in all cavalry regiments, both by officers and men, at the commencement of the Marlborough wars."

## TORPEDO DESTROYERS.

Commenting upon the opinions of Vice Adm. Colomb on the subject of torpedo destroyers, the London "Morning Post" says: According to his latest utterance we are to have the torpedo-boat destroyer—or rather a glorified destroyer—and nothing else. But neither he nor any other body has worked out on paper—so that it may be exposed to the criticism of persons who have some knowledge of naval matters, and who are competent to dissect the plans of a boiler or a general builder's description of a ship—how it is proposed to construct a destroyer that shall be sea-keeping, or that shall even be able to hold her place off a port in a moderate gale of wind. That an armored torpedo boat is being constructed has been known for some time. What every one is anxious to know, however, is what the armored torpedo boat will do when it comes. In one direction or another the weight of the armor must be paid for, if speed is to be maintained. Of course, if speed is to be sacrificed the whole fabric collapses at once. Radius of action, it may be suggested, is the only thing that could suffer, and then once again the value of the torpedo boat disappears. When the Vice-Admiral says that "we cannot combine a gun fleet and a torpedo vessel fleet off an enemy's port containing torpedo boats at night," he is right—that is, he is technically right—but still he conveys, however unintentionally, an erroneous impression. Any Admiral who kept his "gun fleet"—if we may translate that into battleships and larger cruisers—off an enemy's port at night would deserve immediate court martial. Yet it is precisely for this work that destroyers are intended to lie close inshore, to watch the departure of any torpedo boats which may try to sink out, and, if possible, to sink them. The work will assuredly be packed with excitement and with peril, but it is just the sort of service which will obtain eager volunteers in the event of war. To our destroyers and torpedo boats, indeed, we must look in the next conflict by sea for opportunities of distinction for dashing officers and gallant seamen. Other countries—our foes of the moment—will no doubt do the same, but we cannot recognize that Vice-Admiral Colomb, with all his experience, has established a case for the exclusive use of the smaller craft—which a gale of wind would drive from their cruising ground, leaving the sea open to their foes—as opposed to the judicious combination of battleships, cruisers, and destroyers.

In a letter replying to this the Vice-Admiral calls attention to the fact that disturbing opinions previously expressed by him have been finally adopted, such as his assertion in 1878 that it was impossible to maintain steam power and sail power in the same ship, and his declaration in 1888 and in 1889 that the Army and Navy should act in combination for imperial defence. Continuing, he says: "Now, it is more than two years since my mind has awakened to the conviction that, just as sail and steam could not co-exist in their extreme development, so the fully-developed battleship and the fully-developed torpedo vessel cannot, and will not, co-exist. But the arguments used in discussion to break down the latter view run on all fours, if we examine them, with those used to break down the former view, and they lose force in consequence. As long as we could stick to generalities it was easy to contend that the disappearance of sail power in men-of-war was not anywhere near us; it was impossible to do it when one came down to rigid chapter and verse. I have tried myself in every way that I can think of to combine a battle fleet and a torpedo vessel fleet on both sides in a general action at sea without any success. I have, perhaps, a score of subsidiary considerations which compel me, in spite of myself and much to my disgust, to hold the views I do. But no doubt the irreconcilable incongruity of all is the idea that ships which have to be specially sheltered can possibly hold the sea, and the strong probability that when the actualities of war were faced they would not even go to sea. But I desire it to be quite understood that I am only forecasting with a spirit that is exceedingly low and sore at the result of its work. It is simply terrible to me to think where we may be going to, if I am right. I feel so certain that we cannot go on as we are going, and I see so little of how or where we are going otherwise. I have, so far, only been able to convince myself that the force of invention is now devoting itself to the improvement of the torpedo, and I hear rumors of greatly increased accuracy and range, and more, perhaps, on developing a vessel which will take the torpedo into range of a battleship in safety. I have written that I thought the next

immediate move would be the armored torpedo boat, but I had no notion of advocating it. I certainly was not in the least aware, when I wrote, that the designs for one were either complete or nearly so, but that I am told is the case."

Vice-Admiral Colomb is only the advance guard of a movement which is destined to progress with irresistible impulse in the direction he has pointed out. Twenty-two years ago in a letter to his brother, Baron Nils Ericson, in Sweden, John Ericsson said: "I am so concerned in the welfare of my native country that I cannot refrain from asking you to do all you can to correct the mistake of the Government in building large ironclads. We now call such vessels 'torpedo food.'" In 1874 Ericsson said: "I look upon the enormous thickness of armor now being introduced in England, and the new monster guns building as the expiring efforts of the Island Queen to retain her supremacy on the sea. The movable torpedo will inevitably render these efforts unavailing."

## THE ARMIES OF GREECE AND TURKEY.

Number 64 of the series of publication from the Military Information Division, War Department, A. G. O., is a timely publication, giving an account of the military systems of Greece and Turkey, including a description of the Greco-Turkish frontier prepared for the information of the Secretary of War, from the latest and most trustworthy sources of information on file in the Military Information Division. It will give our new Secretary an excellent idea of the resources of the bureau presided over so ably by Maj. Wagner. The statement in this publication that the Greek army is not in a very efficient state is amply justified by the result. There are more Greek officers than there are places for, younger officers coming in faster than the older ones go out, owing to the unsatisfactory character of the system of retirement. Here is an excellent comment on the wisdom shown by President McKinley in so regulating his selections for general officers as to stimulate promotion as much as possible. Even as it is the Military Academy graduating class of this year are obliged to enter the service as additional.

Another source of weakness in the Greek army is the political activity of its officers. In 1895 104 officers were candidates for election to Parliament and one lieutenant committed suicide on failing of his nomination after expending 22,000 francs from the battalion chest in order to secure it. Naturally discipline is not what it should be. None of the graduates of the military school are found in the infantry and very few in the cavalry, as they are allowed liberty of choice and go into the artillery and engineers.

Theoretically, Turkey possesses an excellent system of gratuitous military education. There are twenty-eight elementary military schools, seven military colleges, an infantry and cavalry school, an artillery and engineer school, a military medical school and a staff school to which the cream of the graduates of the other schools are assigned yearly. The character of those schools is indicated by the fact that General von der Goltz, the chief of the German military mission to Turkey, was for many years the inspector of these military schools. We have published some interesting observation by Gen. Von der Goltz, on the character of the Turkish soldier. Turkish officers are sent to various European countries, especially Germany, to serve with troops there. The graduates number about 15 per cent. of the total number of officers, but the number is increasing slowly. There are very few of them in the infantry and cavalry. Nearly one-third of the combatant officers are unable to read or write. The promotion of officers' servants to the grade of 2d lieutenant is common. Four excellent maps accompany this volume.

## TARGET PRACTICE AT WILLETS POINT.

In the artillery practice at Willets Point on June 21, the big 10-inch disappearing rifles were used for the first time in the two weeks' stay of Batteries B and C, 5th Art. Two targets were anchored out in the Sound, one 7,900 yards and the other 6,650 yards distant. Three shots were fired by each battery. The station on David's Island signalled to Willets Point when boats were dangerously near the line of fire, and also reported the results of the shots. A practice charge of 300 pounds of Brown prismatic powder was used, the projectiles being of the 575 steel armor-piercing type. Four "hits" were scored out of the six shots, the projectiles striking within twenty-five feet of the target, which was near enough to have hit any war vessel. One projectile fired by Battery B struck within two yards of the target. The officers of the Board of Visitors, who are making the semi-annual inspection, said the practice was the best they had ever seen. After the gun practice there was a full-dress parade of three battalions of the Engineer Corps, which was reviewed by the Board of Visitors.

## A LUMINOUS ANSWER.

The following is one of the questions sent out by the regents of the University of New York for the examination of pupils. The answer is one given by one of the pupils of a school in the interior of New York: Question for examination: Relate the following in plain English: When the luminary of day had driven his chariot behind the mountains, the eminent agriculturists began to discuss the succulent bivouacs. Answer—When the eminent agriculturists began to discuss the luminary [of] day the succulent bivouacs had driven his chariot behind the mountains.

A Chicago dispatch says: "With the dead body of a woman for a target, the bullet-proof cloth invented by Casimir Zegien, a cloistered brother of the Order of Resurrectionists, was tested June 4, at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery in the presence of a number of professors, army officers, and citizens interested in the science of bodily armor. The test was conducted under the supervision of Lieut. Stanislaus de Korwin Sarnecki, of the Austrian army. A 44 caliber revolver was first put into practice, after the upper part of the body had been incased in the alleged impenetrable cloth. Thirty shots failed to pierce the cloth, fired at a distance of from three to fifteen paces.

A 38 caliber revolver was then brought into use, and the representative of the inventor demonstrated that it was impossible to puncture the texture with such a missile. While the cloth or outer portion of the armor had been disfigured but slightly, an examination by Dr. Leonard G. Borland revealed the fact that two of the ribs on the right side of the body had been shattered by the force of the bullet coming in contact with the bullet-proof cloth. Aside from the bruises in those parts of the body with which the bullets came in direct contact, there was no indication of the impact of the bullets.

## THE ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Yokohama, Japan, June 4, 1897.

Decoration Day this year was celebrated with more than usual interest. The members of the "Regular Army and Navy Union" had been preparing for the occasion weeks ahead, and they were well paid for their trouble, as everything went off like clock work, and not a cloud to cast a shadow on the arrangements so well planned.

At 9.30 a. m. the detachments of marines and blue jackets from the Yorktown and Petrel (about 175 all told) landed at the steps near the Grand Hotel, where they formed in line, the marines of the two ships making one company, and the blue jackets making three, quite a good-sized battalion. As soon as the band from the flag ship had taken position, the command, under Lieut. Winslow, U. S. N., was brought to attention, broke to the right into a column of fours and took up the march to the cemetery on the bluff.

On arrival at the cemetery, the command was met by Adm. McNair, his staff, and the following officers: Paymr. D. A. Smith, P. A. Paymr. S. L. Heap and P. A. Surg. James Stoughton. (The last two officers are attached to the hospital. The naval detachment proceeded to the "Oneida Monument," where they were drawn up on three sides; in the rear of the Regulars a number of American and other residents of Yokohama gathered. The monument, as well as all of the graves, were tastefully decorated with flowers and the flag we all love.

The memorial services this year were conducted according to the ritual of the R. A. and N. U., by U. S. Yorktown Garrison, No. 163. After the hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," had been played by the band, Capt. Stockton, U. S. N. (commanding the U. S. S. Yorktown) offered a short prayer, and after another air by the band, briefly spoke as to the occasion which they were commemorating, and introduced Maj. Stuart Eldridge (a veteran of our late war), who delivered an impressive address. At its conclusion more flowers were placed on the graves, the detachments reformed, fell in behind the band, and marched to the landing, where the boats were waiting to take them back to the ship. The committee on decoration not only looked after the graves of those who died while in service or were veterans, but placed flowers and the "Stars and Stripes" on all who they found belonging to the United States, or had ever hailed from there. It was a day long to be remembered.

The U. S. S. Petrel left June 1 for Chemulpo, Corea, to relieve the Machias.

The effect of the "Arbitration Treaty" is already felt here in the Far East. There are a number of English men-of-war here at the present time, and a great many of the crew are ashore every day, and one can scarcely pass or enter a public place in uniform where there is a crowd of these "Lemon Pelters" without being insulted. However, they will leave for target practice about the 3d of July. They can't stand Old Glory on Independence Day.

May 17, at Masonic Hall, U. S. S. Yorktown Garrison, No. 163, R. A. and N. U., was instituted, and the officers duly installed by Asst. Insp. Gen. J. E. Colthurst, assisted by Comdr. L. J. G. Kuhlwein and the officers of Olympia Garrison, No. 140. The instituting ceremony being over, and the officers of the garrison announced, the Assistant Inspector General proceeded to install the same, which are as follows:

Commander, Arik Hammar; Senior Vice-Commander, William MacKay; Junior Vice-Commander, George L. Keer; Officer of the Deck, Robert Spindler; Officer of the Watch, J. Bacchus; Chaplain, P. Mahony; Commander's Secretary, L. H. Dwyer; Paymaster, J. C. Wolff; Boatwain, W. W. Crawford; Executive Council, P. J. Hanlon, A. D. McKinnon, William Walton.

The badge of the order was presented to the officers by Comdr. Hammar.

A number of speeches were made under the head of good of the union, and at 10.45 the meeting adjourned to the banquet hall, where an elegant spread was prepared, and with shipmate MacKay as toastmaster the evening was passed very pleasantly by all. Here are a few of the toasts:

"The President of the United States," L. J. G. Kuhlwein; "Our National Commander," Comdr. A. Hammar; "Secretary of the Navy," A. D. McKinnon; "Assistant Inspector General," Comdr. A. Hammar; "Commander Kuhlwein," G. L. Keer; "Our Commander," Chaplain P. Mahony; "National Adjutant," Comdr. A. Hammar.

The toast to the National Adjutant was the principal toast of the evening.

At 1.30 all joined in singing the "Star-Spangled Banner," and the Chaplain followed with prayer, which brought to an end one of the best meetings that the union has known in the Far East.

Adm. McNair, accompanied by the Fleet Surgeon and the Flag Lieutenant, inspected the U. S. Naval Hospital May 21. The Admiral was very well pleased, as the condition and management of the hospital are excellent, and the facilities for the care of the sick are ample. There were 23 patients at the hospital at the time. May 23 the Olympia left Yokohama at 7 a. m. for target practice, and expects to be gone about three weeks. The U. S. S. Yorktown is flag ship while the Olympia is absent. The Admiral and staff, with the band, are stopping ashore for the present.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., June 30, 1897.

The intercollegiate yacht races at Poughkeepsie have been the means of bringing quite an influx of visitors to the post during the usually dull interval between graduation and the Fourth of July. And the presence of a number of yachts anchored off the north and south wharves has added interest to the beauty of the view. Among the number was the America, now owned by Butler Ames, formerly the property of his grandfather, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. Mr. Ames took a party of friends from the post for a delightful sail during the brief stay of the yacht in the vicinity. A number of the young people of the garrison were the guests of Mrs. Bruff at an afternoon tea from 4 until 6 o'clock on Saturday. The Cornell flag decorated the porch; within, the pleasant quarters were gay with flowers and bright with young girls in summer gowns and cadets in the spotless gray and white summer uniforms. At the tastefully arranged tea table Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Pierce did the honors. Mrs. Bruff was assisted by Mrs. Dodson, Miss Berry, Miss M. Davis and Miss Young in receiving her guests, among whom were the Misses Helen Warren, Laura Smith, Bessie and Carrie Du Barry, Van Nest, Lefferts, Roe, Adams, Mason, Puget, Amory, Spurgin, Hart, Wynn, May and Bessie Craney, Michie, Annie Davis and Jennie Ward, Cadets Baggs, Newbold, Nesbitt, Stone, Davis, Benchley and Hammond, of the first, and Comly, Tidball, Wesson, Gleaves, Adams and Slatery, of the third class.

On Monday morning the new fourth class was marched into camp. As 36 of the June candidates were success-



ful, and 86 of those reporting in March, the present strength of the class is 122 men.

The '97 class album has been received at the library. It is bound in morocco, with the class crest stamped in gilt.

A monument of rough granite has been placed in the cemetery to mark the grave of Lieut. James W. Benton, 9th Cavalry, who was drowned Sept. 2, 1896.

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, June 30, 1897.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Wren, accompanied by their daughter, returned Monday afternoon from Johnsons Island, near Sandusky, Ohio, where they were visiting Capt. and Mrs. George L. Converse for a few days. Miss Egbert, daughter of Lieut. Col. H. C. Egbert, 6th Inf., stationed at Fort Thomas, Ky., is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Mann.

2d Lieut. H. R. Perry and Mrs. Perry are visiting Lieut. Perry's parents at McHenry, Ill.

Capt. L. M. O'Brien, 17th Inf., returned from Detroit, Mich., last Sunday, accompanied by his son and daughter.

2d Lieut. Ira L. Reeves reported for duty on June 23.

July 1, sighting, pointing and aiming drill and gallery practice will begin, continuing for one month, during which time other drills will be suspended, except litter drill, signal drill, company bearer drill and fire drill, which will take place on Friday.

#### WAR COLLEGE AND VICINITY.

The Alliance left Saturday for Southampton on her summer cruise, with the apprentice boys aboard.

The Saturday afternoon hop was given on board the Constellation. Heretofore the gymnasium has been used for that purpose.

Lieut. Comdr. McLean and family have arrived at the Torpedo Station, which he has been ordered to command.

The Misses Papin, of St. Louis, are the guests of Mrs. Niles, of the station.

Lieut. and Mrs. McGlachlin are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Jordan, at Fort Adams.

Mrs. Mitchell has returned to Fort Adams, accompanied by her niece, Miss Cobb.

Mr. Eugene Vose, from University of Virginia and Mr. Stephen Rowan, of St. Paul's, are spending their vacation with their parents at Fort Adams.

#### FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, June 25, 1897.

Lieut. Edward S. Walton and bride arrived at the post this week and are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Charles Hinton.

Lieut. Walton on his promotion was presented with a handsome sword, belt, shoulder knots and straps, by the men of his company as a mark of their esteem and affection.

Brig. Gen. Anson Mills visited the post this week for a few hours. A salute of nine guns was fired in his honor, and the next evening the 18th Infantry Band went into El Paso and gave him a grand serenade in the plaza. It is understood that General Mills will shortly retire at his own request under the forty-year service law. It is probable that he will remain in El Paso for some little time in connection with the International Dam Commission, which is having considerable trouble in definitely settling the building of the dam, owing to the dam already begun by an English syndicate. Mr. and Mrs. Britton Davis, of El Paso, gave a large dinner last week, the guest of honor being General Mills.

Lieut. William Glasgow, 1st Cav., left El Paso last week to join his company at Fort Riley, Kan. Mrs. Glasgow will remain with her parents, Mayor and Mrs. Magoffin, until her husband is settled, when she will join him at their new station.

A new commissary and store house has just been commenced at the post as the old one was not nearly large enough to hold the supplies necessary for the size of the garrison. The contract was awarded to a Mr. Schumm of San Antonio.

San Juan Day, the 24th of June, will long be most pleasantly remembered by Maj. J. Arnold Augur, 4th Cav., for on that day he was presented by the men of his late troop of the 5th Cavalry, with a very handsome saddle, bridle and a pair of spurs as a token of their deep respect and affection for their Captain, who through over twenty years' association with them, first as a Lieutenant and later as troop commander, always had the interest of his men at heart, so winning their friendship and gratitude and he will be greatly missed by his troop. 1st Sergt. Drake made the presentation and spoke of their late Captain's uniform kindness and of their attachment to him. Maj. Augur was deeply touched and gratified with the gift and more than all with the affection which prompted it and made them a very feeling little speech, in which, after expressing his thanks for their beautiful gift, he said it would always remind him of the troop of which he has always tried to do his best for and of which he is justly proud.

#### BRITISH CRUISER ON FIRE.

A serious fire broke out on the afternoon of May 17 among some loose wood beneath the first-class cruiser Argonaut, now being built at the Fairfield ship building yard, Govan, Scotland. Owing to the strong northeasterly wind prevailing at the time the flames speedily spread over the pitch-covered teak planking with which the frame of the ship is sheathed. The heat of the sun, moreover, had melted the pitch, and thus rendered the woodwork an even easier prey to the flames, which by the time the fire engines arrived had spread over the side of the cruiser. The firemen obtained a plentiful supply of water from the dock, but could only direct their hose on the outside of the Argonaut. After an hour's work, however, they succeeded in checking the progress of the fire. The sheathing on both sides of the cruiser for about a quarter of her length will have to be renewed, and though the flames never penetrated to the inside of the vessel, it is feared that the great heat may have injured a number of the plates constituting the frame of the cruiser. For instance, when the fire was at its height, large pieces of the planking fell off and revealed the red-hot plates underneath. The fire originated right under the vessel's keel, a few yards aft of the ram, and it is supposed that it was caused by a red-hot rivet falling among some shavings or other combustible materials.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. E. K. asks—Referring to par. 213, Infantry Drill Regulations of 1891—"Passing Obstacles"—what is the distance between the front rank of the four executing the movement or left forward fours left and the rear rank remaining in line next to their left? Answer—The distance would be 44 inches.

R. S. A. asks—Has any militia company ever been debarred from drilling in an interstate competitive drill? If so what company, when and why? Answer—As there are no records available of all the drills ever held, your questions cannot be answered.

H. S. S.—We have heard as yet nothing definite about the holding of a military tournament this fall to be open to U. S. Regulars and Guardsmen.

W. L. C.—The proper interpretation of Sec. 227 of the Infantry Drill Regulations, adopted Oct. 3, 1891? The section provides: "At the first command, the chief of the 1st platoon commands: Right turn." Over the interpretation of the clause immediately following the discussion arose: "At the command march the 1st platoon turns to the right, etc." The reading of the paragraph seems to one party clearly to indicate that the turn is executed without command of execution from the platoon chief as his command is distinctly stated to be "right turn" only. However, the other party claims that the command march is necessarily given by the platoon chief, and the following reasons for taking that stand are advanced: 1. In section 220 it is laid down: "In movements by platoons each chief repeats such commands as are to be immediately executed by his platoon." It is claimed that under the paragraph in question the command immediately to be executed is the command of execution and therefore the chief must repeat the command march. 2. Section 227, par. 4: "The second platoon marches squarely up to the turning point and then changes direction by the same commands and means as the first." As it is evident that the command of execution must be given by the chief of the second platoon, it is claimed that it must also be given by the chief of the first platoon, as the same commands are used in both instances. Answer—The chief of the leading platoon repeats the command "march," as such command is necessary to insure the execution of the movement by his platoon at the proper time. D. R. Par. 220.

I. L. G. R.—The diagonal armor you refer to is that located at thwart midships, above the armor belt, from 10 to 12 inches thick.

VETERAN.—The regulations (par. 106) prescribe that "a furlough will not be granted to a soldier about to be discharged."

ABSENT.—In addition to the answer we gave you last week we should say that when you found your vessel had sailed after you had overstaid your leave, you should have at that time reported on board a receiving ship. Even then you would have been liable to trial for absenting yourself from your ship on the eve of her sailing. There is no excuse for your not reporting on board a receiving ship. You have probably been declared a deserter, and would if you surrendered now in all probability have to stand trial for desertion.

EX-SOLDIER.—A discharged soldier for disability, of honorable service and good character, would undoubtedly be given preference for employment at a Navy Yard, provided, of course, that he had the necessary physical capacity and the ability to do the work of the position.

W. J. S.—See answer to R. E. B., with reference to the Signal Corps in "Journal" of June 27, 1897, page 807.

R. F. W.—The nearest recruiting station to you is at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y. A private of cavalry receives \$13 per month at first, but gets more after having served a few years.

J. A.—If you are married, even though your wife may have deserted you, you will need special authority from the Adjutant General of the Army to re-enlist.

E. G. S.—It is expected that the Secretary of the Navy will shortly order an examination of candidates for appointment as Assistant Paymaster to fill the vacancy which will be occasioned if the recent sentence of dismissal recommended by court-martial be sustained against Paymaster Corwine. The next retirement in the Pay Corps will occur in September next. A candidate for appointment as Assistant Paymaster must be between twenty-one and twenty-six years of age. His physical condition must be satisfactory to a board of three medical officers, and each candidate is required to present to a board of Paymasters letters from persons of repute, testifying from personal knowledge to his good moral character and citizenship of the United States. He is also examined in writing, orthography, English composition, grammar, American and European literature, geography, American and European history, the elements of international law, the constitution of the United States, commercial arithmetic and exchange, bookkeeping, elementary algebra, elementary political economy, elementary natural science and a knowledge of a modern foreign language. Paymasters in the Army are appointed by the President without examination. The next vacancy occurs in September, 1897.

S. A. S.—Under the old drill regulations the fours or platoon taking the double time, take the same position of rifle as the leading subdivision on arriving in line. In front into line double time, from column of fours, the entire company took the right shoulder. The fault lies with the commanding officer of the first company. The second company is halted on the original line of the battalion and should be there dressed, but if for any reason the first company should have marched more than the prescribed distance, the commander of the second company must observe the direction that after halting he establishes his guide eight paces in rear of the guide of the leading company, and then dresses.

J. M.—For the calls you desire see the U. S. Infantry Drill Regulations which you can procure at the "Army and Navy Journal" office for 30c. They are used by the Marine Corps aboard ship.

The "Naval and Military Record" says: "Under the supervision of Lieutenant Tickell, superintendent of the Victorian torpedo depot, by direction of the Minister of Defense, the W. T. Carter electrical controllable torpedo was given an official trial in the Alfred Graving Dock, Williamstown, Victoria. Upon Lieutenant Tickell's report the Minister will decide whether to order the construction of a full-sized weapon. The torpedo was laid alongside a discharging plane on a pontoon in the dock, and on being launched its capabilities in steering and perfect control from the keyboard were shown. It first ran along the western side of the dock, then suddenly described a circle, dived and rose again, darted off in a direct line, only to swing around and describe a figure of eight. At this instant Lieutenant Tickell desired that it should chase a punt swinging in the dock, upon which the torpedo made a half circle, darted forward and struck the object in the stern. Other tests in steering were next ordered, in executing which the torpedo displayed the perfect control the inventor had over all its movements while his hands were on the

keyboard, all orders reaching him through an assistant, who occupied a position relative to that of a commander in the conning tower of a warship. The inventor claims that his torpedo can execute every movement of a fish in the water.

#### STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Note—The date coming after the headquarters post of each regiment, shows the establishment thereof of the said headquarters. Where the companies of a regiment are at more than one station, there may, of course, have been some interchanges between the companies.

1ST CAVALRY.—Hdqs. F and Ft. Riley, Kan. (since October, 1895); B and D, Ft. Reno, O. T.; E and H, Ft. Sill, O. T.; A and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

2D CAVALRY.—Hdqs. E and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M. (since June, 1890); B and I, Ft. Logan, Colo.; A, C, D, F, G and H, Ft. Riley, Kan.

3D CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A, B, D, H, I and K, Jefferson Bks., Mo. (since September, 1894); C, E, F and G, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

4TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A and G, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. (May, 1890); E, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho; B and I, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C, Sequoia Nat. Park, Cal.; K, Yosemite Nat. Park, Cal.; D and H, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.

5TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. D, E, F and K, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (since June, 1893); C and I, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; H, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

6TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A, E, G and H, Ft. Myer (since October, 1894); D and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; B, C, F and K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

7TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. B, C, E and F, Ft. Grant, Ariz. (since May, 1895); I, K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and D, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; G and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Ft. Sill, O. T.

8TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. B, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Ft. Meade, S. D. (since June, 1888); A, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; C, Ft. Yates, N. D.

9TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A, C, E, G, H and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb. (since June, 1885); B and F, Ft. Duchesne, Utah; D and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

10TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. C, D, F, G, H and I, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont. (since April, 1892); A, B, E and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.

1ST ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. C and M, St. Francis Barracks (since October, 1896); A and B, Key West Barracks, Fla.; F and I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; H and L, Ft. Barrancos, Fla.; D and G, Jackson Barracks; E, Washington Barracks, D. C.; K, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

2D ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. B, D, F and G, Ft. Adams (since May, 1889); C and M, Ft. Warren, Mass.; E, Ft. Preble, Me.; H, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and L, Ft. Schuyler; A, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

3D ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. D, H and I, Angel Island (since October, 1896); C, Ft. F. G. and K, Presidio of S. F., Cal.; A and L, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Ft. Mason, Cal.; M, Ft. Canby, Wash.; B, Ft. Monroe, Va.

4TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. A, G, I and M, Washington Barracks, D. C. (since May, 1893); C, D and L, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and F, Ft. Riley, Kan.; E, H and K, Ft. Monroe, Va.

5TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. A, D, F and I, Ft. Hamilton (since October, 1896); B, C and M, Ft. Slocum; N. Y. H.; E, K and L, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. Riley, Kan.

1ST INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, E, F and G, Presidio of S. F., on Pacific Coast, Cal. (since July, 1886); B, C and D, Benica Bks., Cal.; H, San Diego Bks., Cal.

2D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, E, F and H at Ft. Keogh, Mont. (since July, 1896); B and C, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; D and G, Ft. Yates, N. Dak.

3D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Snelling, Minn. (since May, 1888).

4TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill. (since October, 1896).

5TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (since September, 1894).

6TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Thomas, Ky. (since August, 1890).

7TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Logan, Colo. (since September, 1889).

8TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. (since October, 1894).

9TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Madison Bks., N. Y. (since October, 1891).

10TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, F and H, Ft. Reno, O. T. (since October, 1894); C, D, E and G, Ft. Sill, O. T.

11TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B and C, Whipple Bks. (since October, 1891); E and G, Little Rock, Ark.; A, D, F and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.

12TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Niobrara, Neb. (since October, 1894).

13TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. C, E and H, Ft. Niagara, N. Y. (since October, 1894); A and G, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; B, D and F, Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.

14TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash. (since July, 1884).

15TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, D, E and G, Ft. Bayard, New Mexico (since October, 1896); B and F, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; C and H, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.

16TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. C, D, E, G and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho (since October, 1896); A, Boise Bks., Idaho; B and E, Spokane, Wash.

17TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Columbus Bks., O. (since October, 1894).

18TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. D and F, Ft. Bliss, Tex. (since October, 1889); A, B, C, E, F and G, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

19TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B, C, D and F, Ft. Wayne, Mich. (since May, 1890); A, E, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.

20TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. (since October, 1894).

21ST INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (since October, 1894).

22D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment at Ft. Crook, Neb. (since July, 1890).

23D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B, C, E and F, Ft. Clark, Tex. (since May, 1890); G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; D, Eagle Pass, Tex.; H, Ft. Brown, Tex.

24TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah (since October, 1896).

25TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B, E, G and H, Ft. Missoula, Mont. (since June, 1888); A and D, Ft. Custer, Mont.; C and E, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

\* Indian troop. † Light batteries.

Owing to the watchfulness of Pvt. Ball, U. S. M. C., a sentry on the Vermont at the Navy Yard, New York, a bundle containing the legs of the man mysteriously murdered in New York recently was discovered floating near the vessel on June 30, and turned over to the police.



## THE STATE TROOPS.

## STATE CAMP, NEW YORK.

The 7th Regiment's tour of camp duty, which began with the opening of the camp on Saturday afternoon, June 19, and ended on Saturday afternoon last, was productive of much interest and many innovations.

The 7th is a first-class regiment. There is no better. There is much about the organization and its work to be commended; there are some things to be condemned. Honest criticism should be applied to the 7th as to all other organizations.

The 7th left behind a camp that could not be called clean; some of the tents vacated were found to be dirty, especially those to which one of the surgeons and the battalion sergeant majors of the 12th Regiment were assigned. The floors were littered with refuse of one kind or another and Col. McCoskry Butt, of the 12th, reported the conditions to post headquarters.

The order issued from General Headquarters with reference to the use of intoxicants in camp was not strictly observed, but liquor was not so freely exposed or so openly used as in former years.

Fortunately, or unfortunately, as it may be, there was no camp inspector last week, excepting the officer of the day, who was always an officer of the 7th, and who made a superficial examination daily of everything in general and nothing in particular. Insp. Gen. Edw. M. Hoffman, who has been in camp since the opening day is there, it is said, for "observation" only. Without entering into the merits or demerits of the case, however, it would seem to be the duty of those in authority, after calling the special attention of the Guard generally to certain orders, to see that they were strictly enforced by all concerned.

Of the discipline of the 7th, nothing but words of praise can be spoken. There is an esprit de corps on the part of officers and enlisted men that is visible in no other organization, and in the matter of military courtesy and discipline there is nothing lacking. The men were exceedingly well behaved. They were gentlemen in every sense of the word and not one during the entire week found his way to the guard house, except in the line of duty, a record seldom equalled.

In ceremonial work the regiment was at its best. The men at guard mount and parade displayed remarkable steadiness, while the manual of arms was executed with a precision and snap that was indeed refreshing. The lines, however, were not always good. They were at times very bad and the dressing of the several companies, in many instances, was noticeably poor. But the lines, having once been established, officers and men were as firmly fixed as though rooted to the ground. Every command was executed with clocklike regularity and every movement almost appeared to have been timed.

At these ceremonies, however, the men were marched on the field with bayonets fixed, contrary to regulations, and when fixing or unfixing bayonets, instead of first coming to the position of parade rest, they brought their pieces to their side, as of old, another violation of the prescribed rules. The base guides at parade on the first night of the regiment in camp faced the wrong way. Field and staff officers at every parade were mounted.

Guard duty was well performed throughout the week. Sentries were always on the alert, challenges were prompt, and generally correct and salutes to officers were rendered with commendable promptness by sentries on post, whose every movement indicated thorough training in this important work and whose individual execution of the manual and facings when approached by an officer were in many instances object lessons that might be studied with profit even by professional soldiers. In drills and field work the regiment was somewhat deficient. Officers generally appeared to be rather lax in this respect and errors on the part of the men were seldom corrected by their officers. The several companies contain good working material, but have not been thoroughly or properly instructed and their work does not compare favorably with that of many other organizations. The reports of the drill inspectors on these points during the week were not very flattering and visiting officers also agree that much better work has been done. Then, again, considerable time was given to "show" work, and the routine for drills, as laid down, was not observed as it should have been, while many of the drills, notably the two regimental drills, Thursday and Friday, were discontinued some time before the "recall" was sounded. Some of the companies, on Wednesday, were drilled in platoon movements when the school of the company was called for. Tuesday forenoon the two battalions were formed in line facing each other and put through the manual of arms, in the line of competition. This, of course, was very pretty, but might better be done in the armory and the time employed to better advantage on the field. On Thursday the regiment concluded its drill with street riot—hollow square—formations, and on Friday four lines were formed, arms were stacked and the men commanded to lie down, jumping to their feet again, taking pieces and forming line at the sound of assembly. On Wednesday two battalions of three companies left the camp for outpost and advance and rear guard duty. One battalion was made up of companies A, H and G, under command of Capt. Lydecker, the other of Cos. K, I and D, under command of Capt. Fiske. Flankers and points were thrown out and the remaining members of each battalion were divided into the supports and reserves. In Capt. Lydecker's command a part of Co. H under Lieut. Underwood, formed the attacking party. The other battalion had only an "indicated" enemy. The first mentioned battalion established a camp and performed outpost duty. The other battalion also did a little bivouacking. Col. John C. Bates and Capt. Edw. E. Hardin, U. S. A., watched the work of each battalion in turn, and appeared to be much pleased. Maj. Abrams accompanied Capt. Lydecker, both officers being mounted.

Some of the officers were criticised early in the week for wearing medals other than the marksman's badge on their fatigue coat and Battalion Adj. Falls conceived the idea of adopting a small strip of red ribbon to be worn on the left breast as an indication that the wearer had earned a State medal for ten years' service or upward. The suggestion met with unanimous approval and the ribbon was very much in evidence.

Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Kipp was presented with a beautiful silver loving cup in camp by Col. Appleton on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the former's enlistment in the regiment and later each of the companies of the regiment paraded before the Lieutenant Colonel's tent and gave him three rousing cheers, to which he responded in a neat little speech. There were many visitors during the week and a feature of the tour were the evening concerts by the 7th Regiment Band, under the direction of Band Leader Ernest Neyer. The percentage of present on the first morning report was 85.72.

## MICHIGAN.

The Cleveland Grays assisted the Detroit Light Infantry in celebrating their twentieth anniversary on June 18. The participation by the Grays was another step toward cementing the bonds of friendship between these two organizations. This visit was the first formal one of the Grays to Detroit in twenty-four years, and a return courtesy for the part taken by the Light Infantry in the Perry victory exercises at Cleveland, last September.

The visitors arrived by boat and were escorted by the infantry to the Cadillac Hotel for breakfast, where they were quartered for the day. At 10 o'clock they were driven around Belle Isle Park in trolley-cars and coaches, stopping for a few moments at the Detroit Yacht Club house for refreshments, returning to the Cadillac for dinner.

The officers of the Detroit Light Infantry tendered a luncheon to the visiting officers in the ordinary of the hotel, where speeches and many pretty things were said by Governor Pingree and others. Over fifty of the leading military men of two States were present.

The great public demonstration of the day was the parade, which took place shortly after 4 o'clock. Everywhere along the line of march the streets were crowded with people. It was a beautiful sight, an inspiring spectacle, as the parade passed the reviewing stand, which was occupied by Governor Pingree, and staff, assisted by Capt. Cornelius Gardner, 19th Inf., U. S. A., the instructor of the Michigan National Guard. First came twelve mounted policemen, followed by the 1st and 3d divisions of the Michigan Naval Brigade, comprising four cannon and over one hundred men, whose movements under command of Lieut. Comdr. Gilbert Wilkes, elicited favorable comment. They were accompanied by their own band. The Detroit Grays, with their band, followed, under command of Col. Chas. W. Herst, of the Governor's staff. They turned out two full companies and their movements were liberally applauded.

Next in line came the Cleveland Grays, the guests of the day. Eight pioneers, otherwise known as Sappers, carrying axes over their shoulders and wearing leather aprons, preceded by Schremser's 4th Infantry Band, were in turn followed by the main body of the Grays, comprising two companies of thirty files each, under command of Maj. W. F. Rees. They certainly won the hearts and hands of the cold and stoic citizens of Detroit, receiving applause which has seldom been equalled on her streets.

Park Davis & Co.'s band followed, escorting fifty members of the Detroit Light Infantry veteran corps, who proved by their alignments and precision of movements that they had not forgotten how to drill.

Then followed the active members of the infantry in battalion formation of four companies, fifteen files each, every man on his mettle, and proud of the standing of his organization as first in the State. As they passed the reviewing stand the Governor and personal staff doffed their hats, and it is said, that military ethics alone restrained them from joining the populace in their wild applause.

The following acted as a mounted escort to Capt. J. Ed. Dupont, who commanded the Light Infantry: Brig. Gen. Fred Case, Insp. Gen. M. N. G.; Brig. Gen. W. S. Green, ex-Adj. Gen. M. N. G.; Brig. Gen. F. B. Wood, ex-Q. M. Gen. M. N. G.; Col. John E. Tyrrell, 1st Inf., M. N. G.; Col. Chas. L. Boynton, 3d Inf., M. N. G.; Col. W. G. Latimer, 4th Inf., M. N. G.; Col. Eli R. Sutton, A. D. C. M. N. G.; Col. R. C. Butler, ex-Asst. Insp. Gen. M. N. G.; Lieut. Col. Geo. W. Coens, Asst. O. M. G. M. N. G.; Maj. Thos. H. Reynolds, 4th Inf., M. N. G.; Maj. John Considine, 4th Inf., M. N. G.; Capt. W. S. Kenney, 2d Inf., M. N. G.; Col. Ralph Phelps, Jr., ex-Asst. Insp. Gen. M. N. G.; Capt. Edward Collins, Chaplain Detroit Light Infantry; Lieut. O. W. Achard, 3d Inf., M. N. G.; Lieut. Geo. L. Harvey, 3d Inf., M. N. G.

In the evening all participating in the parade enjoyed an excursion on the ferry steamer Sappho, and after riding up and down the river until 11 o'clock, they landed at the Detroit and Cleveland dock, where the Grays boarded their boat, gave three rousing cheers for the Detroit Light Infantry, which were as heartily returned, and left for home well pleased with the day's outing. Cos. D and H, 4th Infantry, were inspected by Brig. Gen. Case and Lieut. Jones, assisted by Capt. Gardner, on the evening of the 16th of May. Capt. Dupont had every member of his command present, except two, who were out of the city, and Capt. Lothrop's company's percentage for attendance reached one hundred. Although the inspecting officers refrain from making any statement to the companies at this time, it is understood from remarks made elsewhere that they were very well pleased with both companies, particularly with the general appearance of the men, and condition of State property. We are now anxiously looking forward to the annual encampment at Island Lake, commencing Aug. 10.

## WISCONSIN.

During the annual encampment of the Wisconsin National Guard, one battalion will be detailed each day for rifle practice until all have fired. All enlisted men except band, cooks and details for the Hospital and Signal Corps work, shall fire. All men who have not had practice with the service charge will be given preliminary instruction with reduced ammunition before they are allowed to fire the service charge at any of the known distances. Of those qualifying up to 600 yards not to exceed sixty of the men making the highest aggregate scores, firing through all the ranges, at known distances, in each battalion, shall fire on the skirmish range one run of twenty shots, firing two shots at each halt.

On the day devoted by each battalion to rifle work, each company in such battalion shall be exercised in volley firing, to be done by the entire company, three volleys each at 600, 800 and 1,000 yards according to the system prescribed in "Small Arms Firing Regulations." At some time during its encampment the field and staff of each regiment and the company officers shall be exercised in revolver dismounted practice. Such practice shall consist of one score of five shots fired at 10, 25, 50 and 75 yards.

## OHIO.

The 2d Infantry Ohio National Guard will go into camp on Johnson Island, near Sandusky, O., Aug. 2 to 9, both days inclusive. This island is one of the most beautiful spots in this section of the State. The beach for bathing is fine, and a sail or steam to Cedar Point, Sandusky, Keller's Island, Middle Bass, Lake Side, Marblehead, Put-in-Bay, and the several other points of interest and summer resorts in close vicinity, will be enjoyed by all. The ground for canvas is excellent, the drill ground being the largest and best in the State, and should in the opinion of many be in possession of the State and used as a permanent camping place for the O. N. G. The place is large enough for all the troops in the State, and brigade movements can be executed and several regiments can operate all at one time without interference.

The place has also a history, as Confederate officers were sent there during the war as prisoners by the United States and several hundred are buried on the island. The forts, block house, prisons, officers' quarters, government dock, magazine for powder and other ammunition, also many places of note. The ground has natural advantages, as it is level, and a half hour after a hard rain can be used for drill, the water being absorbed so quickly.

Governor Bushnell, Adj. Gen. Axline, Asst. Gen. Kingsley and Capt. Andrews, U. S. A., stationed at Columbus, and detailed with the O. N. G., will all be guests of the 2d, while in camp. Lieut. Col. Bryant will have charge of guard duty. Officers and men are hard at work to raise the standard of camp so high that 1897 will be the bull's-eye aimed at hereafter. The Signal Corps will have opportunities and make use of instruments never before satisfactorily operated. The Hospital Corps on account of the natural sanitary conditions will seek new duties. The band and drum corps will also be in camp for their share of honor.

Now, there is only one proud man in the regiment, and it is the Colonel, not proud of himself, but of the regiment; the personnel of the men in the ranks and of the line officers is enough to make any man feel proud. Over 21 years of continued service in the O. N. G. makes the Colonel of age in the Guard and three months of service on court martial duty this spring makes him a hundred-day man and entitled to veteranize.

The Signal Corps, they say, is the eyes, ears and mouth of the regiment, and Lieut. Wooten, officer in charge, says good weather has been ordered, and promised for the week of sojourn by the 2d in their tented city and at least a representative of the "Army and Navy Journal" should visit them, for hospitality would surely be accorded and a more welcome guest and critic could not be found.

## NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Eighty-two members of the Kentucky State Guard arrived at Frankfort, Ky., June 28, under command of Colonel E. H. Gaither, of Harrodsburg and Capt. Noel Gaines, of Frankfort. They were acting under the Sheriff, A. J. Clarke, who had in charge George Green Dinning, the negro who shot and killed Joseph Conn, a Logan County farmer, in last December, and it was to prevent him from being lynched that the military were called out.

The following organizations of the Oregon National Guard went into camp at Hood River June 29, under Gen. Beebe, to remain until July 4: Engineer Corps, Signal Corps, 2d Regiment Infantry, 3d Battalion Infantry, Co. B, 1st Regiment Infantry, Co. F, 1st Regiment Infantry, Battery A, Troop B, Gen. Beebe, in his camp orders, says: "As a mark of respect to Lieut. Col. James Jackson, U. S. A., and an evidence of the high appreciation with which his valuable services in the interest of the National Guard of the State is regarded by its officers and members, this encampment will be known as 'Camp Jackson.'"

Col. Bowman, 1st Inf., P. N. G., has again been re-elected commandant of the regiment, his former commission having expired.

The 1st Brigade, N. G. P., will participate in the observance and celebration of Independence Day, terminating with a review by his Honor the Mayor of Philadelphia on July 5, 1897.

Col. Thos. R. Mathews, 1st Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, it is said, is certain to be elected Brigade Commander in place of Bridges, resigned. He is a progressive officer and began military service as a private in the 1st Massachusetts Volunteers at the opening of the rebellion. During his service he was severely wounded and was also confined in Libby prison.

At the annual election of the National Lancers of Boston on June 22, Lieut. Doris A. Young was moved up to commander by the unanimous vote of the company. 1st Sergt. Frank K. Neal was also elected by a unanimous vote to fill the first lieutenantcy, and Sergt. George Proctor to the second lieutenantcy.

The report of the board of inquiry which has been investigating the causes of the riot at Columbia, S. C., between the State militia and students on May 28, shows that Adj. Gen. Watts can be removed only by impeachment of the Legislature. The members find that in the battalion dress parade which was about to be held the Adjutant General did not have any right to command the troops. The report says: "In taking and retaining a position among a crowd of turbulent students at or near third base, uselessly interfering with the game when ample and suitable grounds were available, Gen. Watts showed serious lack of judgment and disregard for the rights of others. His ordering the battalion forward for the purpose of clearing the field was an assumption of authority that was unwarranted, and unwarranted." The board recommends the attention of the General Assembly be called to the case by the Governor. It further recommends that the Commander-in-Chief publish a general order reprimanding Gen. Watts for his conduct on that occasion. It is recommended that Pvt. Fishburn, who drew a gun on a student, be dismissed from the State service in disgrace.

Comdr. W. Butler Duncan assumed command of the 1st Battalion of the Naval Militia of New York on the training ship New Hampshire, June 29. He announced that the practise cruise would begin on July 24 on the battleships Maine and Massachusetts. The men will be drilled in the use of the heavy guns. Comdr. Duncan addressed the men, and gave them some good advice, and made an inspection of the battalion.

Col. Bartlett of the 22d Regiment, New York, has received with regret the application of Capt. William J. Maidhof, of Co. B, to be retired from July 5, 1897, after 26 years of faithful and continuous service. Col. Bartlett in his indorsement paid a high tribute to Capt. Maidhof for his services. He enlisted in the 22d as a private Nov. 6, 1871, and served in various grades up to Captain, Dec. 10, 1888. Capt. Maidhof was senior line officer of that grade in the regiment. His father, Col. J. Maidhof, commanded the 11th Regiment and 4th Brigade, New York Volunteers, in the War of the Rebellion.

Co. A, 23d New York, has been granted permission for a three days' outing to Montauk Point, from July 23 to 25. The company, while away, will go through the camp routine of work, including preparing their own rations. Captain Prager expects to take at least ninety men on this trip, and possibly 100.

Capt. J. A. H. Dressel, at present on supernumerary list of officers of the New York Guard, is to be elected Captain of Co. A, 13th Regiment, on July 13. Capt. Dressel is an excellent officer and Co. A is to be congratulated on securing his acceptance of the nomination.

2d Lieut. J. A. Doremus, of Co. I, 47th New York, is to be elected 1st Lieutenant on July 6.

The members of Cos. B and D, of the 9th New York, who are proficient bicyclists, will join company in a run to New Haven, starting Saturday afternoon, July 3, and returning July 5. Capt. Tompkins and Walton will be of the party.

The New York "Sun" says: "Last week the Providence 1st Light Infantry attempted to conquer those un-



conquerable trenchermen, the members of the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford. On Thursday morning the Light Infantry men loaded the Phalanx upon a steamer and took it down Narragansett Bay. Light refreshments were served on the trip, and the Newport folks, hearing the corks shoot, believed that the torpedo station had blown up. At 1:45 the Phalanx charged upon a genuine clam dinner at Crescent Park, near Providence, and took possession of the following stores: Clam chowder, salmon from the Penobscot, scup from Newport, eels from Narragansett Bay, bluefish from Montauk, crabs from Chesapeake Bay, clam fritters, baked clams, sausage, Little Neck clams, Indian pudding with cream, watermelon, ice cream, old English cheese and crackers. The commanders of the Ericsson and Cushing are very grateful that it did not occur to the phalangists to eat up all the torpedoes. They could have done it without an effort. The Putnam Phalanx is one of the great visiting and banqueting corps of the world, and the military authorities of all foreign countries have studied with amazement its commissariat triumphs. Maj. Von Fressensaus of the Bavarian army gives this comparative estimate of some of the most famous American military companies ("Subsistence-and-Digestion Problems in America," Vol. I., 289.) The scale is 100: Putnam Phalanx, 97; 1st Light Infantry of Providence, 95.78; Old Guard of New York, 98; Worcester Continentals, 98.533; Boston Lancers, 99.999; Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 100. But Von Fressensaus has never been at Hartford.

"Baltimore Life," in a recent issue, says: "National Guardsmen of Maryland are puzzled about the following paragraph which appeared in the 'Army and Navy Journal.' June 19: The veteran drum major, John Smith, of the 7th Regiment, has been appointed superintendent of the New York Camp of Instruction this season, a position which has been heretofore held by Maj. Alexander Barrie, Jr. The question is: Why is a drum major, whether he be a veteran or not, appointed superintendent of a camp of instruction? Again, according to the above paragraph, he succeeds a major. There must be some mistake, say we, of the Maryland National Guard." For the benefit of our esteemed contemporary, we would say that there is no mistake in the paragraph it quotes from the "Army and Navy Journal." A superintendent is needed at the Camp of Instruction of New York to

look after the laborers employed there to do work about the grounds, etc., and this position as stated is this year filled by Drum Major Smith of the 7th, who is an employee of the Ordnance Department. This position for many years, in fact, since the opening of camp, was filled by M. A. Spencer, a civilian, who retained it until his death. Maj. Barrie still retains his position as an assistant in the Ordnance Department on duty at the State Arsenal.

Co. C, 14th New York, will spend July 4 and 5 at Rockaway Beach, and Co. C on July 5 will hold a picnic at Bay View Park, Brooklyn.

Co. B, 71st New York, have arranged an excursion to the State Camp, for July 5. The saloon steamer Bay Queen has been secured and will leave the foot of West Thirty-fourth street at 9 o'clock, West 129th street at 9:30, and Yonkers, at 10:15 o'clock sharp. A first-class caterer will be in attendance, music will be furnished by the Regimental Band and no intoxicating liquors will be sold on board. Ample time will be given to visit the camp and parade at sunset. The return trip will be made from Peekskill at 8 o'clock p. m.

#### NAVAL MILITIA.

The battalion of Pennsylvania Naval Militia, Comdr. F. S. Brown, is ordered to perform its annual tour of duty between July 3 and 10. All officers and men will report for duty, in service uniform, on board the St. Louis, Queen street wharf, Philadelphia, on Friday, July 2, between 7 and 8 o'clock p. m.

City Ice Boats Nos. 2 and 3 have again been loaned to the battalion by resolution of councils. They have been equipped with electric lights and are housed in and will afford comfortable shelter and proper means for messing the men, stowing clothing and handling the pulling boats. As soon as the battalion is embarked the ice boats will get under way and proceed down the Delaware River.

The commanding officer announces that he has not been informed as to the arrangements which the Navy Department will make with a view to instructing the battalion; so that it is not possible at present to lay down the programme. It is, however, intended to devote as much time as possible to operations in the boat, exploration of the lower part of the river and bay from a mili-

tary point of view, and in exercising the signal men and other special corps in their respective duties.

At the recent meeting of the Naval Militia Association of the United States at Boston, the subject of uniform was quite prominent. Now that the regular navy have adopted the Massachusetts idea of having gold lace on the service coat to indicate rank, that point would seem to be settled. For collar devices a most sensible plan is to have them of silver as in the regular service with the addition of a small shield to be placed on the shank of the anchor upon which would appear the ordinary abbreviation of the State from which the officer hailed. The shield would at once distinguish the militia from the regular service and then the State would readily appear upon examination.

The Maryland Naval Militia, says "Baltimore Life," will go on a cruise this summer. Tolchester Beach will be the anchorage ground, and the date will be July 10 to 17. Comdr. Emerson has made requisition to the U. S. Navy Department at Washington for a warship, and it is probable that the battleship Texas will be detailed for the use of the State's sailors. Capt. Wise is now in command of this ship, and as the boys were under him last year, when he was in command of the monitor Amphitrite, they would like to begin where they left off last year and make further advance in seamanship knowledge instead of having a new man to teach them. The cruise this year was gotten up under many difficulties, as no appropriation was made by the State, and it was only through friends of the organization that sufficient funds were gotten together to furnish provisions for the men. They will not be paid for the cruise. Adjt. Gen. Wilmer was highly pleased with the interest being taken in the encampment, and has issued orders to Comdr. Emerson to go ahead. There will be a sham battle, in which a force will be landed in boats under the fire from the big guns of the battleship. Signal work along the coast in the new steam launch Inspector, will also be in order. The Governor and Adjutant General will make an inspection during the week. The Dale will be towed to Tolchester, where she will be met by the battleship. The outfit of the Naval Battalion consists of two steam launches, Inspector and Bainbridge, four twelve-oared cutters, four whaleboats, one gig and two dingies.



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SHEPARD.—At York, Pa., June 25, 1897, to the wife of Asst. Engr. George H. Shepard, U. S. N., a son.

## MARRIED.

BRITAIN—BALDWIN.—At Richmond, Ky., June 29, 1897, Lieut. Carlo B. Brittain, U. S. N., to Miss Mary Elizabeth Collins Baldwin.

DICK—ENEAS.—At Key West, Fla., June 19, 1897, Naval Cadet T. Murritt Dick, U. S. N., and Miss Maude Eneas.

JENKS—STEVENSON.—At Salt Lake City, Utah, June 16, 1897, Lieut. I. C. Jenks, 24th U. S. Inf., to Mrs. Alice Girard Stevenson, daughter of Maj. A. C. Girard, Surg. U. S. A.

LEYS—WIGLEY.—At New York City, June 23, 1897, Asst. Surg. James F. Leys, U. S. N., to Miss G. M. Wigley.

MORGAN—KILPATRICK.—At St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, June 29, 1897, Mr. Harry H. Morgan to Miss Laura Delphine Kilpatrick, daughter of the late General Judson Kilpatrick, U. S. A., and sister of the wife of Lieut. W. C. Rafferty, 1st U. S. Art.

WALTON—NICHOLS.—At Chicago, Ill., June 17, 1897, Lieut. E. S. Walton, 18th U. S. Inf., to Miss Emma L. Nichols, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace W. Nichols, of Chicago.

## DIED.

DWIGHT.—At New Haven, Conn., June 28, 1897, James McLaren Breed Dwight, son-in-law of the late Maj. Chas. B. Tallmadge, Paym. U. S. A.

GARDNER.—At Riverford, Va., June 25, 1897, Mrs. Lucy T. Gardner, in her 87th year, mother of Surg. James E. Gardner, U. S. N.

HEBB.—At Washington, D. C., June 23, 1897, Col. Clement D. Hebb, U. S. M. C.

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U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 601 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., June 15, 1897. Sealed proposals for furnishing Riprap Stone; Broken Stone; Sand; Pebbles; and American Natural Cement will be received here until 12 M., July 6, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. Chas. J. Allen, Lt. Col., Engrs.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS.—U. S. Engineer's Office, 1429 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., June 21, 1897. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering at Government wharf, near Delaware City, Del., cement, broken stone, sand, and cut stone, will be received here until 11 A. M., July 15, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. C. W. Raymond, Major, Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 601 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., June 21, 1897. Sealed proposals for dredging in Occoquan, Aquia, Nomin and Lower Machodoc Creeks, Va., will be received here until 12 M., July 6, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. Chas. J. Allen, Lt. Col., Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 601 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., June 21, 1897. Sealed proposals for dredging in Mattaponi and Pamunkey Rivers, Va., will be received here until 12 M., July 24, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. Chas. J. Allen, Lt. Col., Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Munkey Building, New London, Conn., June 28, 1897. Proposals for building gun emplacements and a mining casemate on Plum Island, N. Y., will be received until noon, July 28, 1897, and then opened. For information apply to SMITH S. LEACH, Maj. Engrs.

KETTELL.—At Brookline, Mass., June 29, 1897, Helen Lee Kettell, sister-in-law of Maj. W. S. Stanton, Corps of Engrs., U. S. A.

KINGSBURY.—At Clifton Springs, N. Y., June 22, 1897, Capt. George Washington Kingsbury, U. S. A., retired.

MUSSEY.—At Middlebury, Vt., June 28, 1897, formerly Captain 19th U. S. Infantry and Colonel 100th U. S. C. Infantry.

SARSON.—At Omaha, Neb., June 23, 1897, Capt. Horace B. Sarson, U. S. A., retired.

STAMM.—At Philadelphia, Pa., June 27, 1897, Chief Engr. William S. Stamm, U. S. N., retired.

VAN NOSTRAND.—At the Presidio of San Francisco, June 16, 1897, Kathryn Van Nostrand, youngest daughter of Helen Grant and Capt. James Lockett, 4th Cav., aged 1 year, 5 months and 27 days.

WICKHAM.—At Norwalk, O., on June 19, in her 83d year, Lucy Preston Wickham, wife of the Hon. Frederick Wickham, and mother of the wife of Lieut. Col. Edgar Romeyn, Kellogg, 10th Inf.

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The Detroit "Free Press," referring to attempts to bribe public officials who have the awarding of contracts, etc., says: "There is a story told—and a true one—of a military gentleman who was at one time stationed here who was approached with a bribe. The briber did not rate him very high; but in the course of a conversation concerning a small contract he drew a \$50 bill from his pocket and passed it over to the military man. The latter said nothing about the matter, but calmly taking some cigars from his desk asked the contractor if he smoked. The latter replied that he did, and took one of the cigars. The military man took another, and nonchalantly twisting up the fifty dollar bill which had been handed him,

applied a match to it and used it as a light. When it was entirely consumed and the cigar was drawing well, he opened the door and bade his visitor good morning, with the remark that he did not think they could do any business that day." The hero of this ancient yarn is Col. William Ludlow, Corps of Engineers.

A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Porte will form twenty new cavalry regiments in the Elassona and Salonika districts, and an imperial trade raises the army war footing to 700,000 men, while 1,300,000 Mauser rifles have been purchased.

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## STATIONS OF REVENUE CUTTERS.

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**BEAR**, Capt. Francis Tuttle, 4 guns. On cruise to Bering Sea. Address care Department.  
**CALUMET**, 1st Lieut. W. H. Cushing, Chicago, Ill. On anchorage duty.  
**CHANDLER**, 1st Lieut. A. Buhner, 4 guns. New York Harbor. Harbor duty.  
**CHASE**, Cadet Practice Ship (bark), 7 guns. Capt. O. C. Hamlet. Baltimore, Md. Address Baltimore, Md.  
**COLFAX**, Capt. W. D. Roath, 3 guns. Headquarters at Charleston, S. C.  
**CORWIN**, Capt. W. J. Herring in charge, 3 guns. En route to Bering Sea. Address care Department.  
**DEXTER**, Capt. C. A. Abbey, 2 guns. Headquarters at New Bedford, Mass.  
**DALLAS**, Capt. Jas. H. Rogers, 4 guns. Headquarters at Boston, Mass.  
**FORWARD**, Capt. H. B. Rogers, commanding, 2 guns. At Key West, Fla., temporarily.  
**FESSENDEN**, Capt. D. B. Hodgdon, 4 guns. Headquarters at Detroit, Mich.  
**GALVESTON**, Capt. John Dennett, 3 guns. Headquarters at Galveston, Tex.  
**GRANT**, Capt. F. M. Munger, 4 guns, en route to Bering Sea. Address care Department.  
**GRESHAM**, Capt. A. B. Davis, Cleveland, O.  
**"GOLDEN GATE"**, 1st Lieut. J. B. Butt. Harbor duty, San Francisco, Cal.  
**GUTHRIE**, 1st Lieut. John W. Howison. Harbor duty at Baltimore, Md.  
**HAMILTON**, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, 1 gun. Headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa.  
**HAMLIN**, 1st Lieut. W. C. DeHart. Harbor duty, Boston, Mass.  
**HUDSON**, 1st Lieut. C. H. McLellan. Harbor duty, New York City.  
**JOHNSON**, Capt. A. B. Davis, 2 guns. Headquarters at Milwaukee, Wis. Temporarily at Cleveland, Ohio.  
**McLANE**, 1st Lieut. Wm. E. Reynolds, in command, 2 guns. Headquarters at Key West, Fla.  
**MANHATTAN**, 1st Lieut. Geo. E. McConnell. Anchorage duty N. Y. Harbor.

**MORRILL**, Capt. H. D. Smith, 1 gun. Headquarters at Wilmington, N. C.  
**PERRY**, Capt. M. L. Phillips, 2 guns, en route to Bering Sea. Address care Department.  
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**SEWARD**, Capt. H. T. Blake, commanding, 1 gun. Headquarters at Shieldsboro, Miss. Address Bay St. Louis, Miss.  
**SMITH**, 1st Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, Harbor duty, New Orleans, La.  
**TYBEE** (Launch), 1st Asst. Engr. G. B. Maher, in charge. On harbor duty at Savannah, Ga.  
**WINDOM**, Capt. S. E. Maguire, 2 guns. Headquarters, Baltimore, Md.  
**WASHINGTON**, 1st Lieut. O. S. Willey. Harbor duty, Philadelphia, Pa.  
**WOODBURY**, Capt. W. H. Hand, 4 guns. Headquarters, Portland, Me.  
**WINONA**, Capt. G. H. Gooding, 1 gun. Headquarters Temporarily performing patrol duty on Florida coast. Address Key West, Fla.

Sinclair Stewart of New York, Robert Logan of Cleveland and Edward Gaskin of Buffalo are all well-known naval architects who have had a great deal to do with the construction of vessels on the lakes. These gentlemen made an investigation some time ago, for the purpose of making a joint report on the steam towing machine of the Shaw & Spiegel type, manufactured by the American Ship Windlass Company, of Providence, R. I. They had all seen the machine in operation on lake vessels, and were aware of its value, but the examination was made anyhow, as the report was to be a formal one. The report, which was recently published, is of a most flattering kind. All three of these gentlemen are connected with societies for the classification of ships, and their view of the machine from an underwriter's standpoint will therefore prove interesting. The report says: "From an underwriter's standpoint the objection to towing large and heavily loaded vessels by ordinary methods is the liability of the towing line or its connections to part upon a sudden strain being brought upon it, leaving the vessel towed practically helpless for a time,

even if provided with efficient masts and sails. With this machine, the towing hawser is run out by automatic action until such a strain is relieved, when the hawser is drawn in by the same means. The testimony that such is the action of the machine in practice is uncontroversial."

The quadrennial Congress of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, at Detroit, was the occasion of a visit by the old soldiers to Fort Wayne. During the trip on a steamboat they were entertained by the fine band of the 19th Infantry, and by local selections. The selections included an Indian War Dance, which waked up some of the veterans who were dreaming of forgotten battle fields. They assembled on the deck and gave a realistic exemplification of the dance. A Detroit paper says: "It was a most interesting sight to see gray-haired officers, now retired by reason of age, cavorting about in the mazes of an Indian war dance, and nearly everybody on the boat was drawn as near as they could get to the scene of action. This dance but served to stir up the blood of the old veterans, and after 'The Southern Patrol' had been played by the band they insisted on a postponement of the rest of the programme until all of the American war songs had been played by the band and sung by them, including 'John Brown's Body,' 'Just Before the Battle,' 'Red, White and Blue,' and all of the songs of that character."

During the trip Admiral Gherardi told a story of the War of 1812, when an old salt water sailor was sent out to the fresh water lakes. The first thing he did was to make a requisition upon the department for the articles he thought he would need. In his list was a "tank for fresh water," and the department replied with the suggestion that he get a "pump." The old salt had forgotten that he was sailing on fresh water.

As the Jubilee procession left Buckingham Palace the band of the Life Guards struck up Sousa's well-known American march. Referring to the Jubilee as a great display of English jingoism, the New York "Sun" notes the fact that the only jingoism our mugwumps object to is American jingoism. English jingoism is all right in their eyes, only the jingoism which expresses American pride and manliness meets with their disfavor.

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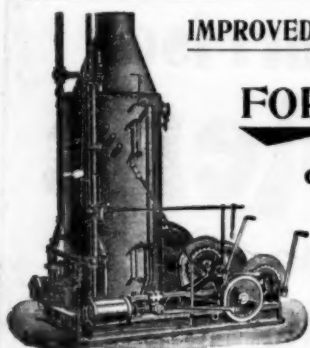
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WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, February 4, 1896.

(Extract)

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BLASTING POWDERS

MILITARY  
& SPORTING  
POWDERS

GUN COTTON AND  
ELECTRICAL  
BLASTING  
APPARATUS

SEND FOR CATALOG

BRANCHES

NEW YORK  
PITTSBURGH  
NASHVILLE

BALTIMORE  
NEW ORLEANS  
ST. LOUIS  
DENVER

CHICAGO  
BUFFALO  
POTTSVILLE